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**Flynn et al.**(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,309,224 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 12, 2016**(54) **N-ACYL-N'-(PYRIDIN-2-YL) UREAS AND ANALOGS EXHIBITING ANTI-CANCER AND ANTI-PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITIES**(71) Applicant: **Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, LLC,**  
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**C07D 401/14** (2006.01)  
**C07D 401/12** (2006.01)  
**C07D 405/14** (2006.01)  
**C07D 493/08** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC ..... **C07D 401/12** (2013.01); **C07D 401/14** (2013.01); **C07D 405/14** (2013.01); **C07D 493/08** (2013.01)(58) **Field of Classification Search**CPC ..... **C07D 213/65**; **C07D 401/14**  
USPC ..... **546/261**; **514/335**  
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited**

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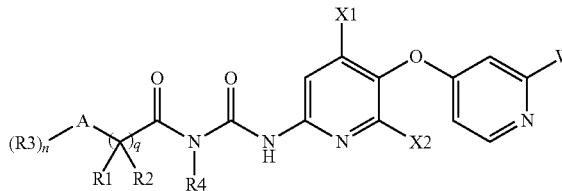
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*Primary Examiner* — Patricia L Morris(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Cooley LLP(57) **ABSTRACT**

Described are compounds of Formula 1

Formula I



which find utility in the treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases and metabolic bone disorders through inhibition of c-FMS (CSF-1R), c-KIT, and/or PDGFR kinases. These compounds also find utility in the treatment of other mammalian diseases mediated by c-FMS, c-KIT, or PDGFR kinases.

**40 Claims, No Drawings**

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# **N-ACYL-N'-(PYRIDIN-2-YL) UREAS AND ANALOGS EXHIBITING ANTI-CANCER AND ANTI-PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITIES**

## **PRIORITY**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/791,890, filed Mar. 15, 2013. The entire disclosure of this application is relied on and incorporated into this application by reference.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE TEXT FILE SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY**

The contents of the text file submitted electronically herewith are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety: A computer readable format copy of the Sequence Listing (file-name: DECP\_064\_01US\_SeqList\_ST25.txt, date recorded: Mar. 15, 2014, file size 18 kilobytes).

## **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

Disclosed are compounds which find utility in the treatment of cancer, autoimmune diseases and metabolic bone disorders through inhibition of c-FMS (CSF-1R), c-KIT, and/or PDGFR kinases. These compounds also find utility in the treatment of other mammalian diseases mediated by c-FMS, c-KIT, or PDGFR kinases.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Autoimmune diseases, including autoimmune arthritis, represent significant human diseases of high morbidity and prevalence. Rheumatoid arthritis affects ~0.6% of the world population (Firestein, G. S., *Nature* (2003) 423: 356). While the adaptive immune response, involving generation of auto-antibodies which react with tissue antigen, is involved in the etiology and initial propagation of these diseases (Edwards, J. C. et al, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2004) 350: 2572; Genovese, M. C. et al, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2005) 353: 1114), the chronic manifestations of tissue and joint damage are mediated in large part by cellular events mediated by the innate immune response (Firestein, G. S., *Nature* (2003) 423: 356; Paniagua, R. T. et al, *Arthritis Research & Therapy* (2010) 12: R32). Contributing cell types from the innate immune response which mediate chronic tissue damage include fibroblast-like synoviocytes, macrophages, mast cells, and osteoclasts.

Kinases represent a protein family that play critical roles in mammalian cell function, including cell proliferation, survival, motility, response to growth factors, and secretion of cytokines and other proinflammatory, proangiogenic, and immunomodulatory substances. Thus, elucidation of kinases which mediate these events in fibroblast-like synoviocytes, macrophages, mast cells, and osteoclasts represents a rational approach to new therapies for the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

Imatinib is a marketed kinase inhibitor for the treatment of the cancer chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML, Druker, B. J. et al, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2001) 344: 1031) and for the treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST, Demetri, G. D., et al, *New England Journal of Medicine* (2002) 347: 472). Imatinib has also shown benefit in cancer patients co-presenting with autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (Ihara, M. K. et al, *Clinical Rheumatology* (2003) 22: 362; Eklund, K. K. and Joensuu, H., *Ann Medicine* (2003) 35: 362; Ames, P. R. et al, *Journal of Rheu-*

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*matology* (2008) 35: 1682). The kinases inhibited by imatinib which confer its efficacy in the treatment of CML and GIST are BCR-ABL kinase and c-KIT kinase, respectively. Beyond these two kinases, other kinases inhibited by imatinib include c-FMS, PDGFR-alpha, and PDGFR-beta (Dewar, A. L. et al, *Blood* (2005) 105: 3127; Fabian, M. A. et al, *Nature Biotechnology* (2005) 23: 329).

Recent research disclosures have identified c-FMS kinase to be associated with activation of synovial macrophages, PDGFR kinase to be associated with activation of fibroblast-like synoviocytes, and c-KIT kinase to be associated with activation of mast cells (Paniagua, R. T., et al *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (2006) 116: 2633). c-FMS kinase has also been associated with the proliferation and differentiation of monocytes into macrophages and osteoclasts, which are recruited to mediate joint damage in rheumatoid arthritis (Paniagua, R. T. et al, *Arthritis Research & Therapy* (2010) 12: R32; Yao, Z. et al, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* (2006) 281: 11846; Patel, S. and Player, M. R. *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry* (2009) 9: 599; Pixley, F. J. et al, *Trends in Cell Biology* (2004) 14: 628).

In recent years, the importance of the tumor microenvironment in cancer motility, invasion, and metastasis has become more clearly defined. Specifically, the role of tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs) in tumor progression has been studied. These host (stromal) macrophages are recruited to tumor sites or to pre-metastatic niches to modify the tumor environment and render that environment more conducive to tumor motility, invasion and metastasis. These TAMs are known to express c-FMS receptor tyrosine kinase (also known as CSF-1R) on their surfaces and to rely on signaling through this kinase by binding to the activating ligands CSF-1 (also known as macrophage colony stimulating factor, or MCSF) and interleukin-34 (IL-34). Activation of this c-FMS/MCSF (CSF1-R/CSF-1) signaling axis stimulates monocyte proliferation, differentiation into tumor associated macrophages, and promotion of macrophage cell survival. By stimulating the TAM component of the tumor microenvironment, c-FMS kinase activation is associated with tumor cell migration, invasion, and metastasis (J. Condeelis and J. W. Pollard, *Cell* (2006) 124: 263; S. Patel and M. R. Player, *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry* (2009) 9: 599). Ablation of CSF-1, the ligand for c-FMS kinase, in mice reduced tumor progression and significantly reduced metastasis in a murine model of breast cancer; whereas overexpression of CSF-1 accelerated metastasis in this model (E. Y. Lin et al, *Journal of Experimental Medicine* (2001) 193: 727). Furthermore, an interaction between tumor cells and macrophages has been described, wherein macrophage secretion of the tumor growth factor EGF and tumor cell secretion of CSF-1 establish a paracrine loop that promotes tumor migration and invasiveness. This paracrine loop was blocked by administration of an antibody to the c-FMS kinase (J. Wyckoff et al, *Cancer Research* (2004) 64: 7022). Correlative clinical data have also shown that overexpression of CSF-1 in tumors is a predictor of poor prognosis (R. D. Leek and A. L. Harris, *Journal of Mammary Gland Biology Neoplasia* (2002) 7: 177; E. Y. Lin et al, *Journal of Mammary Gland Biology Neoplasia* (2002) 7: 147). c-FMS kinase activation is also required for osteoclast differentiation and activation. Its involvement in mediating bone metastases of various cancers, including breast and prostate cancers, has been reported (S. Patel and M. R. Player, *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry* (2009) 9: 599). High plasma concentrations of CSF-1 have been reported in bone metastatic prostate cancer, implicating activation of osteoclast c-FMS kinase in prostate cancer bone metastases (H. Ide, et al, *Human Cell* (2008) 21:1). c-FMS

inhibitors have been reported to reduce radiographic bone lesions when evaluated in models of metastatic bone disease (C. L. Manthey, et al, *Molecular Cancer Therapy* (2009) 8: 3151; H. Ohno et al, *Mol. Cancer. Therapy* (2006) 5: 2634). MCSF-mediated activation of both LYVE-1+ and LYVE1- macrophages also mediates pathological angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis in murine models of cancer, and blockade of c-FMS signaling resulted in suppression of tumor angiogenesis/lymphangiogenesis (Y. Kubota et al., *Journal of Experimental Medicine* (2009) 206: 1089). Administration of a CSF-1R inhibitor blocked the recruitment of bone marrow derived TAMs and also bone marrow derived monocytic myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) to tumor sites; this blockade led to a significant decrease in tumor angiogenesis and when combined with anti-VEGFR-2 therapy synergistically suppressed tumor growth (S. J. Priceman, et al. *Blood* (2010) 115: 1461). Irradiation of glioblastoma tumors in mice was shown to cause a temporary decrease in tumor size only to be followed by a rebound tumor vasculogenesis mediated by the recruitment of bone marrow derived monocytes expressing CD11b and F4/80 surface antigens (M. Kioi et al, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (2010) 120: 694). CD11b+ and F4/80+ monocytes are also known to express functional c-FMS receptors. Hence, blockade of tumor infiltrating c-FMS+ bone marrow derived monocytes by the use of c-FMS kinase inhibitors offers the potential to prevent tumor rebound vasculogenesis and glioblastoma tumor progression. CSF-1R blockade has also been shown to reverse immunotolerance mechanisms in an immunocompetent murine breast cancer model and promote the appearance of anti-tumor immune programs by upregulating CD8+ T-cell-mediated tumor suppression. Restoration of an anti-tumor immune program was mechanistically linked to c-FMS inhibitor blockade of TAM-mediated Programmed Death Ligand-1 (PDL-1) immunotolerance (D. G. DeNardo, et al. *Cancer Discovery* (2011) 1: OF52).

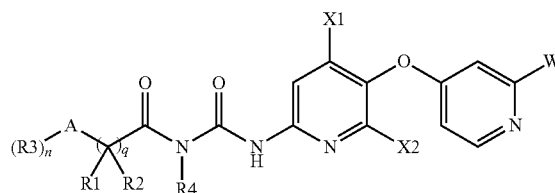
Hence, small molecule inhibitors of c-FMS kinase, c-KIT kinase, or PDGFR kinases provide a rational approach to new therapies for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, and to particularly block the chronic tissue destruction mediated by the innate immune system. Inhibition of c-FMS kinase also provides a rational approach to new therapies for the treatment of cancers, especially for the treatment of cancer invasiveness, cancer angiogenesis or vasculogenesis, cancer metastasis, cancer immunotolerance, and for the treatment of cancers prone to bone metastases.

There is a need to provide kinase inhibitors which selectively inhibit kinases causative of the chronic tissue destruction in autoimmune disease (c-FMS, c-KIT, PDGFR), without inhibiting other kinases targeted by marketed cancer therapeutics (ABL, BCR-ABL, KDR, SRC, LCK, LYN, FGFR and other kinases). The present invention discloses novel inhibitors that inhibit c-FMS, c-KIT, and/or PDGFR kinases for the treatment of autoimmune diseases which also exhibit selectivity by not potently inhibiting other kinases including ABL, BCR-ABL, KDR, SRC, LCK, LYN, FGFR, MET and other kinases. The inhibitors of the present invention also find utility in the treatment of other mammalian diseases, including human diseases, mediated by c-FMS, c-KIT, or PDGFR kinases. Such diseases include, without limitation, cancers, autoimmune diseases, and bone resorptive diseases.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, compounds of the Formula I are described

Formula I



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, stereoisomers, and tautomers thereof, wherein

A is taken from the group consisting of C1-C6 alkyl, deuterio-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely deuterated, branched C3-C8alkyl, fluoroC1-C6alkyl wherein the alkyl is fully or partially fluorinated, C3-C8-carbocyclyl, or a 4-8 membered heterocyclic ring, and wherein each A moiety may be further substituted with one, two, or three R3 moieties;

W is —NHC(O)R5, —NHC(O)R6, —NHC(O)N(R7)R8 or —C(O)N(R7)R8;

X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated;

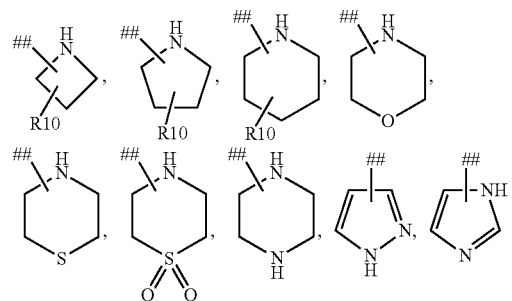
each R1 and R2 is individually and independently H, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoroC1-C6alkyl wherein the alkyl is fully or partially fluorinated, hydroxyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, fluoroC1-C6alkoxy wherein the alkyl group is fully or partially fluorinated, or cyano;

each R3 is individually and independently H, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated, branched C3-C8 alkyl, C3-C8 cycloalkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, fluoro-C1-C6 alkoxy wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated, branched C3-C6 alkoxy, hydroxyl, or cyano;

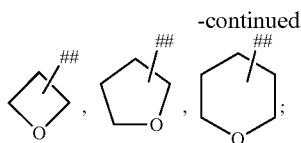
each R4 is individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, or branched C3-C8 alkyl;

each R5 is individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, branched C3-C8 alkyl, C3-C8 cycloalkyl, —(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>—CN, —(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>—OR7, —(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>—NR7(R8), or —(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>—R6, wherein each alkyne of R5 may be further substituted with one or more C1-C6alkyl;

each R6 is independently and individually selected from the group consisting of



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and wherein the symbol (##) is the point of attachment to respective R5 or W moieties containing a R6 moiety; each R6 is optionally substituted with  $-(R9)_p$ ; each R7 and R8 is individually and independently H, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated, branched C3-C8 alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m-CN$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m-OR7$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m-NR7(R8)$ , or  $-(CH_2)_m-R6$ , each R9 is individually and independently C1-C6 alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m-CN$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m-OR3$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m-NR7(R8)$ , or  $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-R5$ , wherein each alkyl or alkylene is optionally substituted with one or two C1-C6 alkyl;

each R10 is H, 4-(C1-C4alkyl)-piperazin-1-yl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl or azetidinyl;

each m is individually and independently 0, 1, 2, or 3;

each n is individually and independently 0, 1, 2, or 3;

each p is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

each q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

In one embodiment of Formula I, A is C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, A is branched C3-C8alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, A is fluoroC1-C6alkyl wherein the alkyl is fully or partially fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula I, A is C3-C8-carbocyclyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, A is a 4-8 membered heterocyclic ring.

In one embodiment of Formula I, W is  $-NHC(O)R5$ .

In one embodiment of Formula I, In one embodiment of Formula I, W is  $-NHC(O)R6$ .

In one embodiment of Formula I, In one embodiment of Formula I, W is  $-NHC(O)N(R7)R8$ .

In one embodiment of Formula I, In one embodiment of Formula I, W is  $-C(O)N(R7)R8$ .

In one embodiment of Formula I, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula I, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, X1 and X2 are hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula I, one of X1 and X2 is hydrogen and the other is C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R1 and R2 is individually and independently H or C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R1 and R2 is H.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkyl, hydrogen, C1-C6alkoxy, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R3 is individually and independently hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula I, each R3 is individually and independently fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula I, R4 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula I, R4 is C1-C6 alkyl or branched C3-C8 alkyl.

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In one embodiment of Formula I, q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

In one embodiment of Formula I, q is 0, 1, or 2.

In one embodiment of Formula I, q is 0 or 1.

In one embodiment of Formula I, q is 0.

5 In one embodiment of Formula I, q is 1.

In one embodiment of Formula I, n is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

In one embodiment of Formula I, n is 0, 1, or 2.

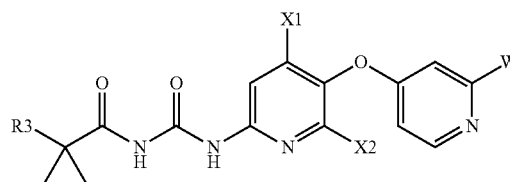
In one embodiment of Formula I, n is 0 or 1.

In one embodiment of Formula I, n is 0.

10 In one embodiment of Formula I, n is 1.

In one embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula Ia

Formula Ia



25 wherein R3, X1, X2 and W are as defined above.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is C1-C6alkyl, hydrogen or C1-C6alkoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is C1-C6alkoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is ethoxy.

35 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, W is  $-NHC(O)R5$ ,  $-NHC(O)R6$  or  $-NHC(O)N(R7)R8$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, W is  $-NHC(O)R5$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, W is  $-NHC(O)R6$ .

40 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, W is  $-NHC(O)N(R7)R8$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, W is  $-C(O)N(R7)R8$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

45 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 and X2 are hydrogen.

50 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, one of X1 and X2 is hydrogen and the other is C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 is hydrogen and X2 is C1-C6alkyl.

55 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 is hydrogen and X2 is methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 is C1-C6alkyl and X2 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, X1 is methyl and X2 is hydrogen.

60 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, and W is  $-NHC(O)R5$ .

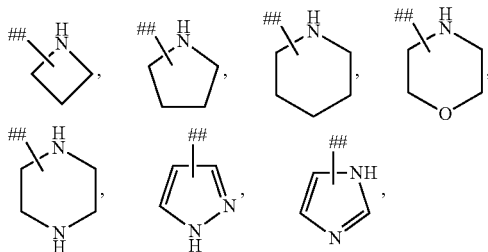
65 In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and indepen-

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dently hydrogen or methyl, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R5}$ , and R5 is C1-C6 alkyl, branched C3-C8 alkyl, or C3-C8 cycloalkyl.

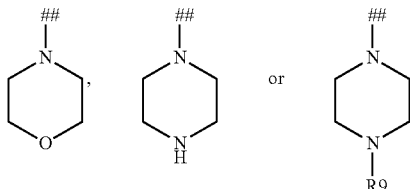
In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, and W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$ , and R6 is taken from



and wherein the symbol (##) is the point of attachment to the W moiety; and wherein each R6 is optionally substituted with  $\text{—(R9)}_p$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$ , and R6 is taken from



and wherein the symbol (##) is the point of attachment to the W moiety.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, and W is  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ , and each R7 and R8 is individually and independently H, or C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ , and R7 and R8 are methyl.

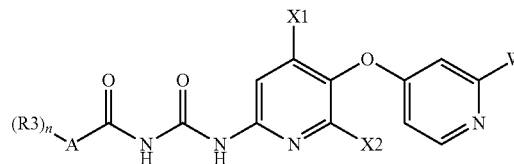
In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, and W is  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ia, R3 is methyl, hydrogen or methoxy and X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or methyl, W is  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$ , R7 is H, and R8 is C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula Ib

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Formula Ib



wherein A is C3-C8 carbocyclyl and R3, X1, X2, W and n are as defined above.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, A is cyclopropyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, A is cyclobutyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, A is cyclopentyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, A is cyclohexyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkyl, hydrogen, C1-C6alkoxy, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 0, 1, or 2.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 0 or 1.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 0.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is C1-C6alkoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is methoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is ethoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, n is 1 and R3 is trifluoromethyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R5}$ ,  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$  or  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R5}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, W is  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, W is  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 and X2 are hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, one of X1 and X2 is hydrogen and the other is C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 is hydrogen and X2 is C1-C6alkyl.

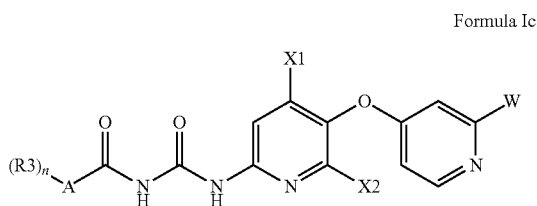
In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 is hydrogen and X2 is methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 is C1-C6alkyl and X2 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ib, X1 is methyl and X2 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment, the compound of Formula I is a compound of Formula Ic

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wherein A is a 4-8 membered heterocyclic ring and R3, X1, X2, W and n are as defined above.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, A is tetrahydrofuranyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, A is tetrahydropyranyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, A is oxetanyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkyl, hydrogen, C1-C6alkoxy, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, each R3 is individually and independently C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 0, 1, or 2.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 0 or 1.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 0.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is C1-C6alkoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is methoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is ethoxy.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, n is 1 and R3 is trifluoromethyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, W is —NHC(O)R5, —NHC(O)R6 or —NHC(O)N(R7)R8.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, W is —NHC(O)R5.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, W is —NHC(O)R6.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, W is —NHC(O)N(R7)R8.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, W is —C(O)N(R7)R8.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 and X2 are hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, one of X1 and X2 is hydrogen and the other is C1-C6 alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 is hydrogen and X2 is C1-C6alkyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 is hydrogen and X2 is methyl.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 is C1-C6alkyl and X2 is hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Formula Ic, X1 is methyl and X2 is hydrogen.

In some embodiments, the invention comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)

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pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-cyclohexylacetamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-((tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)acetamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide, N-((4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((6-methyl-5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propionamide, N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, 1-methyl-N-((4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, 1-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, 2-methoxy-2-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propanamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, 1-methoxy-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-

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methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide, N—N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide, 4-methyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, (S)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-(((6-(3-1-methoxycyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, 1-methyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-(dimethylamino)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, 1-methyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(2-cyanoacetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-(((6-(3-isobutrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, 4-(((6-(3-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, 1-methyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide, (1s,3s)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, (1r,3r)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, 4-(((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopentanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, N-4-(((6-(3-isobutrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxamide, (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, 4-methyl-N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-(((6-(3-(4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-(((6-(3-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-isopropyl-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-cyclopropyl-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, 3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-(((6-(3-

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pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3-methylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, 4-ethyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, 4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3-(2-methoxyethyl)ureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, and N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, enantiomer, stereoisomer, or tautomer thereof.

In certain embodiments, the invention comprises a method of treating mammalian disease wherein the disease etiology or progression is at least partially mediated by the kinase activity of c-FMS, PDGFR-b, or c-KIT kinases, wherein the kinase is a wildtype form, a mutant oncogenic form, an aberrant fusion protein form or a polymorph thereof, the method comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

In other embodiments, the present invention comprises a pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound of formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In certain embodiments, the composition comprises an additive selected from adjuvants, excipients, diluents, or stabilizers.

In some embodiments, the invention includes a method of treating cancer, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, hyperproliferative diseases, metabolic diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, solid tumors, melanomas, glioblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancers, breast cancers, renal cancers, hepatic cancers, osteosarcomas, multiple myelomas, cervical carcinomas, metastasis of primary tumor sites, cancers that are metastatic to bone, papillary thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, colonic cancers, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune nephritis, lupus, Crohn's disease, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoporosis, mastocytosis, or mast cell leukemia, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

In some embodiments, the invention includes a method of treating glioblastomas, breast cancers, pancreatic cancers, metastasis of primary tumor sites, or cancers that are metastatic to bone, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

In certain embodiments of the present methods, the compound is administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation, or subcutaneously.

In some embodiments, the invention provides the use of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the treatment of cancer, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, hyperproliferative diseases, metabolic diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, solid tumors, melanomas, glioblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancers, breast cancers, renal cancers, hepatic cancers, osteosarcomas, multiple myelomas, cervical carcinomas, metastasis of primary tumor sites, cancers that are metastatic to bone, papillary thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, colonic cancers, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune nephritis, lupus, Crohn's disease, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoporosis, mastocytosis, or mast cell leukemia, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

In some embodiments, the invention provides the use of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the treatment of glioblastomas, breast cancers,

pancreatic cancers, metastasis of primary tumor sites, or cancers that are metastatic to bone, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula I.

In some embodiments, the invention provides for the use of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, hyperproliferative diseases, metabolic diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, solid tumors, melanomas, glioblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancers, breast cancers, renal cancers, hepatic cancers, osteosarcomas, multiple myelomas, cervical carcinomas, metastasis of primary tumor sites, cancers that are metastatic to bone, papillary thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, colonic cancers, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune nephritis, lupus, Crohn's disease, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoporosis, mastocytosis, or mast cell leukemia.

In certain embodiments, the invention provides for the use of a compound of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of glioblastomas, breast cancers, pancreatic cancers, metastasis of primary tumor sites, or cancers that are metastatic to bone.

The details of the invention are set forth in the accompanying description below. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, illustrative methods and materials are now described. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and from the claims. In the specification and the appended claims, the singular forms also include the plural unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs.

Throughout this disclosure, various patents, patent applications and publications are referenced. The disclosures of these patents, patent applications and publications in their entirety are incorporated into this disclosure by reference in order to more fully describe the state of the art as known to those skilled therein as of the date of this disclosure. This disclosure will govern in the instance that there is any inconsistency between the patents, patent applications and publications and this disclosure.

For convenience, certain terms employed in the specification, examples and claims are collected here. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used in this disclosure have the same meanings as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this disclosure belongs. The initial definition provided for a group or term provided in this disclosure applies to that group or term throughout the present disclosure individually or as part of another group, unless otherwise indicated.

The compounds of this disclosure include any and all possible isomers, stereoisomers, enantiomers, diastereomers, tautomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Thus, the terms "compound", "compounds", "test compound" or "test compounds" as used in this disclosure refer to the compounds of this disclosure and any and all possible isomers, stereoisomers, enantiomers, diastereomers, tautomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

#### DEFINITIONS

The term "alkyl" as used herein refers to a straight chain alkyl, wherein alkyl chain length is indicated by a range of

numbers. In exemplary embodiments, "alkyl" refers to an alkyl chain as defined above containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 carbons (i.e., C1-C6 alkyl). Examples of an alkyl group include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, and hexyl.

The term "branched alkyl" as used herein refers to an alkyl chain wherein a branching point in the chain exists, and the total number of carbons in the chain is indicated by a range of numbers. In exemplary embodiments, "branched alkyl" refers to an alkyl chain as defined above containing from 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 carbons (i.e., branched C3-C8 alkyl). Examples of a branched alkyl group include, but are not limited to, isopropyl, isobutyl, secondary-butyl, and tertiary-butyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2-hexyl, and 3-hexyl.

The term "alkoxy" as used herein refers to —O-(alkyl), wherein "alkyl" is as defined above.

The term "branched alkoxy" as used herein refers to —O—(branched alkyl), wherein "branched alkyl" is as defined above.

The term "alkylene" as used herein refers to an alkyl moiety interposed between two other atoms. In exemplary embodiments, "alkylene" refers to an alkyl moiety as defined above containing 1, 2, or 3 carbons. Examples of an alkylene group include, but are not limited to —CH<sub>2</sub>—, —CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—, and —CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>—. In exemplary embodiments, alkylene groups are branched.

The term "alkynyl" as used herein refers to a carbon chain containing one carbon-carbon triple bond. In exemplary embodiments, "alkynyl" refers to a carbon chain as described above containing 2 or 3 carbons (i.e., C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkynyl). Examples of an alkynyl group include, but are not limited to, ethyne and propyne.

The term "aryl" as used herein refers to a cyclic hydrocarbon, where the ring is characterized by delocalized  $\pi$  electrons (aromaticity) shared among the ring members, and wherein the number of ring atoms is indicated by a range of numbers. In exemplary embodiments, "aryl" refers to a cyclic hydrocarbon as described above containing 6, 7, 8, 9, or ring atoms (i.e., C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl). Examples of an aryl group include, but are not limited to, benzene, naphthalene, tetralin, indene, and indane.

The term "cycloalkyl" as used herein refers to a monocyclic saturated carbon ring, wherein the number of ring atoms is indicated by a range of numbers. In exemplary embodiments, "cycloalkyl" refers to a carbon ring as defined above containing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 ring atoms (i.e., C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl). Examples of a cycloalkyl group include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and cyclooctyl.

The term "halogen" or "halo" as used herein refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

The term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclyl" as used herein refers to a cyclic hydrocarbon, wherein at least one of the ring atoms is an O, N, or S, wherein the number of ring atoms is indicated by a range of numbers. Heterocyclyl moieties as defined herein have C or N bonding hands through which the heterocyclyl ring is connected to an adjacent moiety. For example, in some embodiments, a ring N atom from the heterocyclyl is the bonding atom of the heterocyclic moiety. In exemplary embodiments, "heterocyclyl" refers to a mono- or bi-cyclic hydrocarbon containing 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 ring atoms (i.e., C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> heterocyclyl). Examples of a heterocycle group include, but are not limited to, aziridine, oxirane, thiirane, azetidine, oxetane, thietane, pyrrolidine, tetrahydrofuran, pyran, thiopyran, thiomorpholine, thiomorpholine S-oxide, thiomorpholine S-dioxide, oxazoline, tetrahydrothiophene, piperidine, tetrahydropyran, thiane, imidazolidine, oxazoli-

dine, thiazolidine, dioxolane, dithiolane, piperazine, oxazine, dithiane, dioxane, and 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane.

The term "heteroaryl" as used herein refers to a cyclic hydrocarbon, where at least one of the ring atoms is an O, N, or S, the ring is characterized by delocalized  $\pi$  electrons (aromaticity) shared among the ring members, and wherein the number of ring atoms is indicated by a range of numbers. Heteroaryl moieties as defined herein have C or N bonding hands through which the heteroaryl ring is connected to an adjacent moiety. For example, in some embodiments, a ring N atom from the heteroaryl is the bonding atom of the heteroaryl moiety. In exemplary embodiments, "heteroaryl" refers to a cyclic hydrocarbon as described above containing 5 or 6 ring atoms (i.e., C5-C6 heteroaryl). Examples of a heteroaryl group include, but are not limited to, pyrrole, furan, thiene, oxazole, thiazole, isoxazole, isothiazole, imidazole, pyrazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, triazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyridazine, and triazine.

The term "substituted" in connection with a moiety as used herein refers to a further substituent which is attached to the moiety at any acceptable location on the moiety. Unless otherwise indicated, moieties can bond through a carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, or any other acceptable atom.

The term "salts" as used herein embraces pharmaceutically acceptable salts commonly used to form alkali metal salts of free acids and to form addition salts of free bases. The nature of the salt is not critical, provided that it is pharmaceutically acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared from an inorganic acid or from an organic acid. Exemplary pharmaceutical salts are disclosed in Stahl, P. H., Wermuth, C. G., Eds. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, Selection and Use*; Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta/Wiley-VCH: Zurich, 2002, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Specific non-limiting examples of inorganic acids are hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, nitric, carbonic, sulfuric and phosphoric acid. Appropriate organic acids include, without limitation, aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, arylaliphatic, and heterocyclic containing carboxylic acids and sulfonic acids, for example formic, acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, gluconic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, glucuronic, maleic, fumaric, pyruvic, aspartic, glutamic, benzoic, anthranilic, mesylic, stearic, salicylic, p-hydroxybenzoic, phenylacetic, mandelic, embonic (pamoic), methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, pantothenic, toluenesulfonic, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic, sulfanilic, cyclohexylaminosulfonic, algenic, 3-hydroxybutyric, galactaric or galacturonic acid. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of free acid-containing compounds disclosed herein include, without limitation, metallic salts and organic salts. Exemplary metallic salts include, but are not limited to, appropriate alkali metal (group Ia) salts, alkaline earth metal (group IIa) salts, and other physiological acceptable metals. Such salts can be made from aluminum, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc. Exemplary organic salts can be made from primary amines, secondary amines, tertiary amines and quaternary ammonium salts, for example, tromethamine, diethylamine, tetra-N-methylammonium, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chlorprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylglucamine) and procaine.

The terms "administer," "administering," or "administration" as used herein refer to either directly administering a compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound or a composition to a subject.

The term "carrier" as used herein encompasses carriers, excipients, and diluents, meaning a material, composition or

vehicle, such as a liquid or solid filler, diluent, excipient, solvent or encapsulating material involved in carrying or transporting a pharmaceutical agent from one organ, or portion of the body, to another organ or portion of the body.

The term "disorder" is used in this disclosure to mean, and is used interchangeably with, the terms disease, condition, or illness, unless otherwise indicated.

The terms "effective amount" and "therapeutically effective amount" are used interchangeably in this disclosure and refer to an amount of a compound that, when administered to a subject, is capable of reducing a symptom of a disorder in a subject. The actual amount which comprises the "effective amount" or "therapeutically effective amount" will vary depending on a number of conditions including, but not limited to, the particular disorder being treated, the severity of the disorder, the size and health of the patient, and the route of administration. A skilled medical practitioner can readily determine the appropriate amount using methods known in the medical arts.

The terms "isolated" and "purified" as used herein refer to a component separated from other components of a reaction mixture or a natural source. In certain embodiments, the isolate contains at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 98% of the compound or pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound by weight of the isolate.

The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" as used herein refers to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

As used in this disclosure, the terms "patient" or "subject" include, without limitation, a human or an animal. Exemplary animals include, but are not limited to, mammals such as mouse, rat, guinea pig, dog, feline, horse, cow, pig, monkey, chimpanzee, baboon, or rhesus monkey.

The terms "treatment," "treat," and "treating," are meant to include the full spectrum of intervention for the cancer from which the patient is suffering, such as administration of the active compound to alleviate, slow or reverse one or more of the symptoms and to delay progression of the cancer even if the cancer is not actually eliminated. Treating can be curing, improving, or at least partially ameliorating the disorder.

Structural, chemical and stereochemical definitions are broadly taken from IUPAC recommendations, and more specifically from Glossary of Terms used in Physical Organic Chemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1994) as summarized by Müller, P. *Pure Appl. Chem.* 1994, 66, pp. 1077-1184 and Basic Terminology of Stereochemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1996) as summarized by Moss, G. P. *Pure Appl. Chem.* 1996, 68, pp. 2193-2222.

Atropisomers are defined as a subclass of conformers which can be isolated as separate chemical species and which arise from restricted rotation about a single bond.

Regioisomers or structural isomers are defined as isomers involving the same atoms in different arrangements.

Enantiomers are defined as one of a pair of molecular entities which are mirror images of each other and non-superimposable.

Diastereomers or diastereoisomers are defined as stereoisomers other than enantiomers. Diastereomers or diastereoisomers are stereoisomers not related as mirror images. Diastereoisomers are characterized by differences in physical

properties, and by some differences in chemical behavior towards achiral as well as chiral reagents.

The term "tautomer" as used herein refers to compounds produced by the phenomenon wherein a proton of one atom of a molecule shifts to another atom. See March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms and Structures*, 4th Ed., John Wiley & Sons, pp. 69-74 (1992). Tautomerism is defined as isomerism of the general form



where the isomers (called tautomers) are readily interconvertible; the atoms connecting the groups X, Y and Z are typically any of C, H, O, or S, and G is a group which becomes an electrofuge or nucleofuge during isomerization. The most common case, when the electrofuge is  $H^+$ , is also known as "prototropy." Tautomers are defined as isomers that arise from tautomerism, independent of whether the isomers are isolable.

The exemplified compounds of the present invention are preferably formulated as a pharmaceutical composition using a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and administered by a variety of routes. Preferably, such compositions are for oral administration. Such pharmaceutical compositions and processes for preparing them are well known in the art. See, e.g., REMINGTON: THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY (A. Gennaro, et al., eds., 19th ed., Mack Publishing Co., 1995).

The compounds of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, may be prepared by a variety of procedures known in the art, as well as those described below. The specific synthetic steps may be combined in different ways to prepare the Formula I compounds, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The compounds employed as initial starting materials in the synthesis of the compounds of Formula Ia are well known and, to the extent not commercially available, are readily synthesized using specific references provided, by standard procedures commonly employed by those of ordinary skill in the art, or are found in general reference texts.

Examples of known procedures and methods include those described in general reference texts such as *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, VCH Publishers Inc, 1989; *Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods*, Volumes 1-10, 1974-2002, Wiley Interscience; *Advanced Organic Chemistry, Reactions Mechanisms, and Structure*, 5th Edition, Michael B. Smith and Jerry March, Wiley Interscience, 2001; *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 4th Edition, Part B, Reactions and Synthesis, Francis A. Carey and Richard J. Sundberg, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 2000, etc., and references cited therein.

ChemDraw version 10 or 12 (CambridgeSoft Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.) was used to name the structures of intermediates and exemplified compounds.

The following abbreviations are used in this disclosure and have the following definitions: "ADP" is adenosine diphosphate, "ATP" is adenosine triphosphate, "conc." is concentrated, "CDI" is 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, "DBU" is 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, "DCE" is 1,2-dichloroethane, "DCM" is dichloromethane, "DIEA" is N,N-diisopropylethylamine, "DMA" is N,N-dimethylacetamide, "DMAP" is 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine, "DMEM" is Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Media, "DMF" is N,N-dimethylformamide, "DMSO" is dimethylsulfoxide, "DPPF" is 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene, "EDC" is N-(3-dimethylaminopro-

pyl)-N'-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride, "ESI" is electrospray ionization, "Et<sub>2</sub>O" is diethylether, "EtOAc" is ethyl acetate, "EtOH" is ethanol, "GST" is glutathione S-transferase, "h" is hour or hours, "Hex" is hexane, "HOBT" is 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, "IC<sub>50</sub>" is half maximal inhibitory concentration, "IPA" refers to isopropyl alcohol, "KF/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>" is potassium fluoride on alumina, "LiHMDS" is lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, "mCPBA" is 3-chloroperbenzoic acid, "MeCN" is acetonitrile, "MeOH" is methanol, "MHz" is megahertz, "min" is minute or minutes, "MS" is mass spectrometry, "MTBE" is methyl tert-butyl ether, "NADH" is nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, "NMR" is nuclear magnetic resonance, "PBS" is phosphate buffered saline, "Pd/C" is palladium on carbon, "Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>" is palladium(II) acetate, "Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub>" is tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0), "pet ether" is petroleum ether, "prep-HPLC" is preparative high performance liquid chromatography, "prep-TLC" is preparative thin layer chromatography, "RT" is room temperature which is also known as "ambient temp," which will be understood to consist of a range of normal laboratory temperatures ranging from 15-25° C., "sated," is saturated, "TBTU" is O-benzotriazole-1-yl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate, "TEA" is triethylamine, "TFA" is trifluoroacetic acid, "THF" is tetrahydrofuran, "Tris" is tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, "Xantphos" is 4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene, and "X-Phos" is 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl.

General Chemistry

The compounds of Formula I (1) are prepared by the general synthetic methods illustrated in the schemes below and the accompanying examples. Suitable reaction conditions for the steps of these schemes are well known in the art and appropriate substitutions of solvents and co-reagents are within the skill of the art. Those skilled in the art will understand that synthetic intermediates may be isolated and/or purified by well known techniques as needed or desired, and that it will be possible to use various intermediates directly in subsequent synthetic steps with little or no purification. Furthermore, those skilled in the art will appreciate that in some instances, the order in which moieties are introduced is not critical. The particular order of steps required to produce the compounds of Formula I is dependent upon the particular compound being synthesized, the starting compound, and the relative lability of the substituted moieties, as is well appreciated by the ordinary skilled chemist. All substituents, unless otherwise indicated, are as defined above.

The compounds of Formula I (1) may contain —NH or —OH moieties in the W, R1, R2, R3, R5, R6, and R9 positions. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that in some instances it may be advantageous to use an amine protecting group during synthesis to temporarily mask one or more —NH or —OH moieties. Said protecting group can be removed from any subsequent intermediate leading to the synthesis of compound 1, using standard conditions that effect removal of said protecting group, said conditions of which will be familiar to those skilled in the art. When not specified in a scheme, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the W, R1, R2, and R3 moieties represented in the schemes below may optionally contain standard amino or hydroxyl protecting groups that can be removed at any opportune time in the synthetic sequence.

Compounds 1 of the invention can be prepared as illustrated in Scheme 1. In one embodiment, N-acylisocyanates of formula 3 are reacted with amine 5, typically in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or pyridine, to provide com-

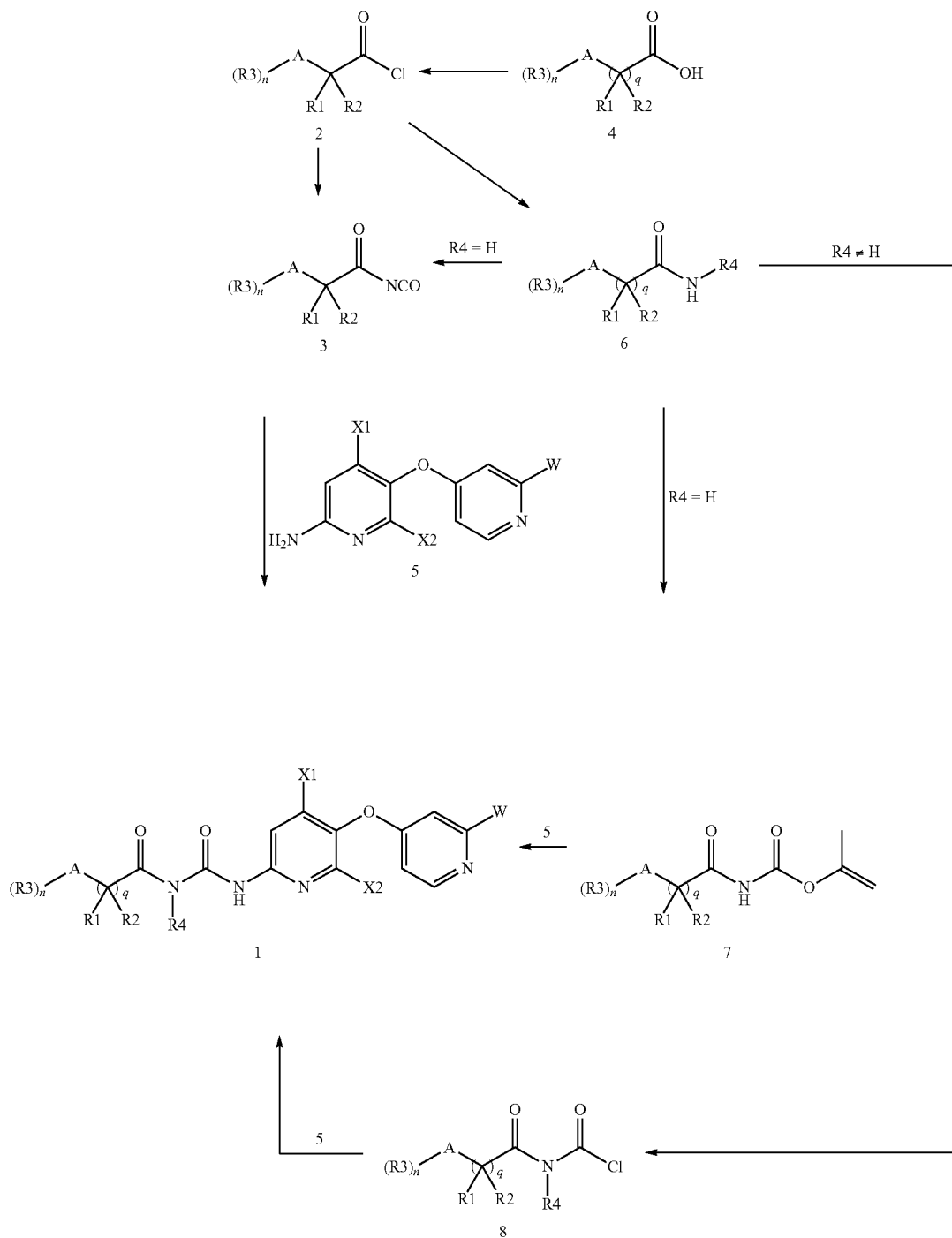
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pound 1 ( $R_4=H$ ). Isocyanate 3 is prepared from acid chloride 2 by reaction with silver cyanate, or alternately from amide 6 ( $R_4=H$ ) by reaction with oxalyl chloride. If not commercially available, 2 and 6 can readily be prepared from acid 4 by standard methods. In another embodiment, compound 1 ( $R_4=H$ ) can be prepared by reaction of N-acyl carbamate 7 with amine 5 in the presence of a base, for example N-methylpyrrolidine, typically at elevated temperature, for example 50-80° C. Carbamate 7 is prepared from amide 6 ( $R_4=H$ ) by

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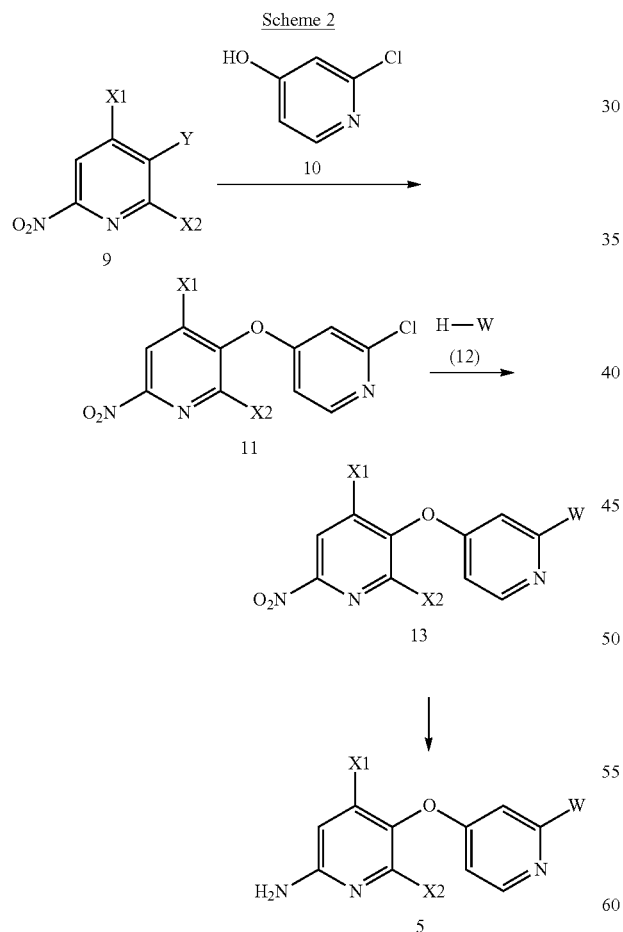
treatment with a strong base, for example lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, and quenching of the resultant anion with isopropenyl chloroformate to provide 7. In another embodiment, compound 1 ( $R_4 \neq H$ ) is prepared by reaction of carbonyl chloride 8 ( $R_4 \neq H$ ) with general amine 5. Intermediate 8 is prepared from amide 6 ( $R_4 \neq H$ ) by reaction with phosgene or the like. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that intermediates of scheme 1 may be isolated or may be generated and used in situ.

Scheme 1



## 21

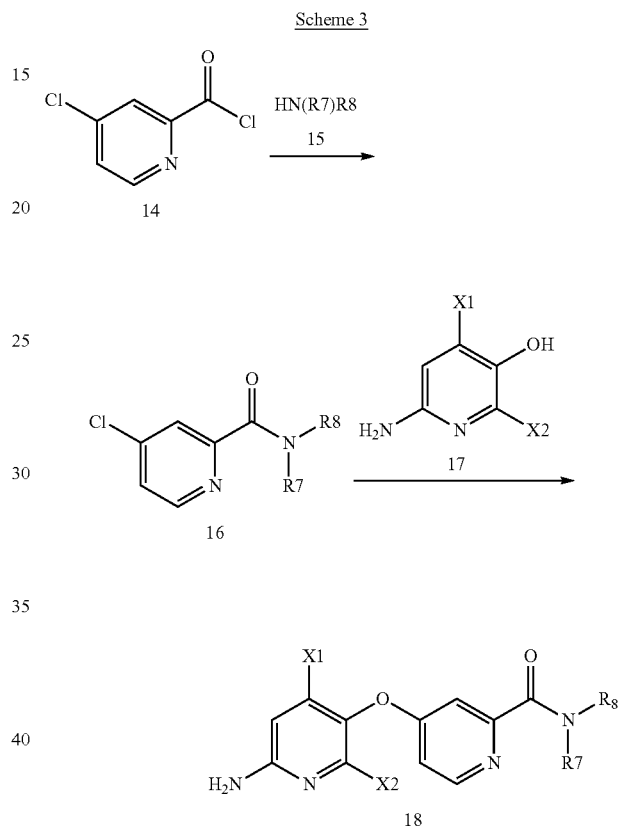
General amines 5 wherein W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R5}$ ,  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$ , or  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$  can be synthesized according to methods commonly known to those skilled in the art as illustrated in Scheme 2. In one embodiment, halonitropyridine 9 (Y is halo) is reacted with 2-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine (10) to provide ether 11. Suitable conditions include combining 9 and 10 with a base, for example cesium carbonate or potassium carbonate, and heating said mixture at a temp of 80-120° C. in a solvent such as dimethylformamide to effect ether formation. Further conversion of 11 to 13 is effected by reaction of 11 with reagent  $\text{H—W}$  (12) in the presence of a palladium catalyst, typically tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium  $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]$ , and a suitable ligand, for example 4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene [Xantphos], 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl [X-phos], or 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene [dppf], and a base such as cesium carbonate. Additional conditions include heating in a solvent such as dioxane at a temperature of 80-120° C. under inert atmosphere. Further reduction of the nitro group of 13 provides general amine 5.



General amines 5 wherein W is  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$  are prepared as illustrated in Scheme 3. Thus, treatment of 4-chloro-

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pyridine-2-carbonyl chloride (14) with amine 15 provides 16. Further reaction of chloropyridine 16 with hydroxypyridine 17 in the presence of a base, for example potassium tert-butoxide in a polar aprotic solvent, such as dimethylacetamide, provides 18, an example of general amine 5 wherein W is  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

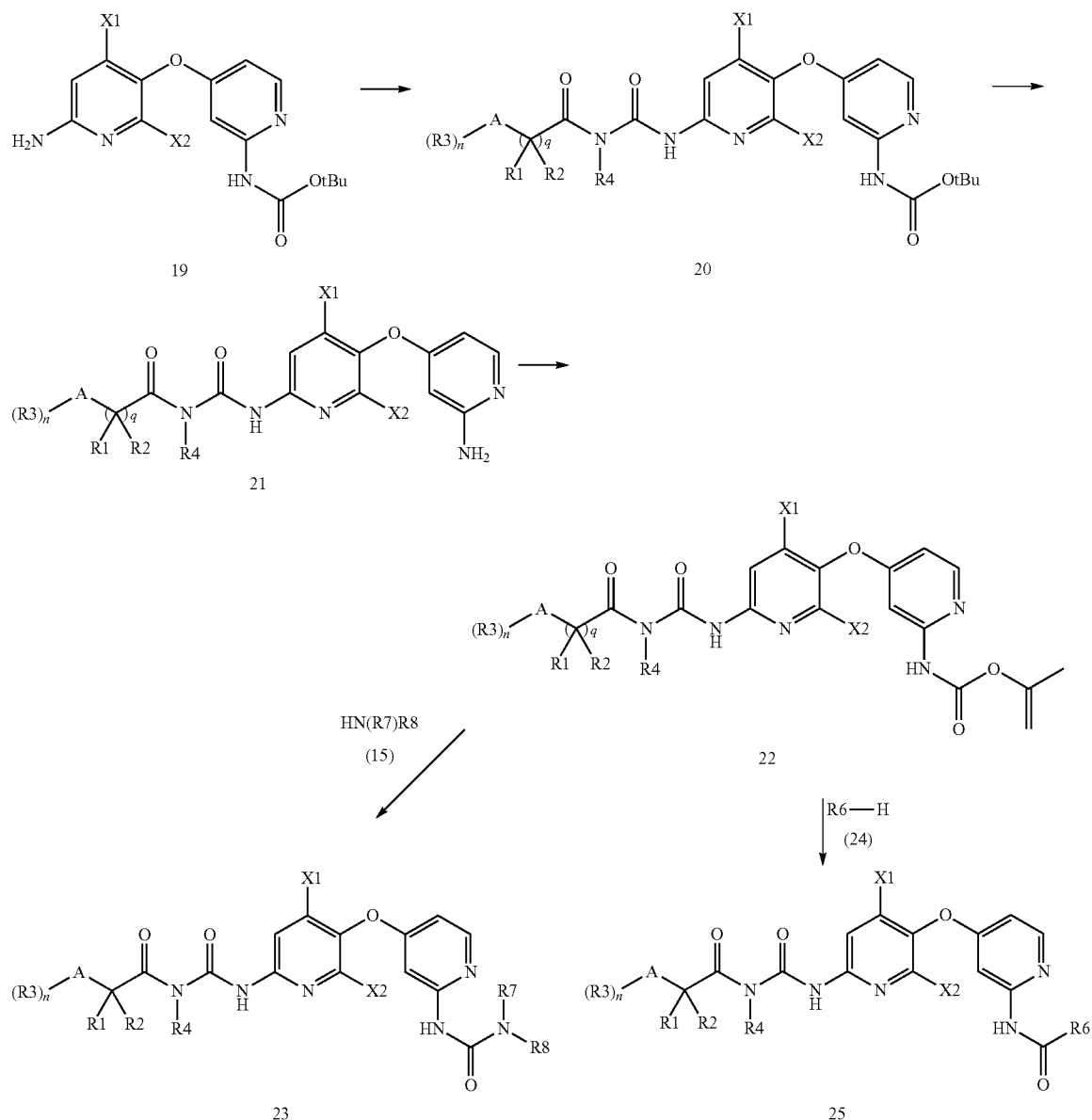


In addition to the methods above, an alternative synthesis of compounds I wherein the W moiety is ureido [ $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ ] and  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$  (wherein R6 is an nitrogen containing heterocycle with an N-bonding hand)] is illustrated in Scheme 4. Using the methods of Scheme 1, amine 19, prepared according to scheme 2 employing tert-butylcarbamate as reagent 12, is converted to 20. Removal of the carbamate protecting group, for example by exposure to trifluoroacetic acid, provides aminopyridine 21. Further reaction of 21 with isopropenyl chloroformate in the presence of a base provides intermediate 22. Treatment of 22 with amine 15 or heterocyclic amine 24 provides compounds 23 or 25, respectively.

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Scheme 4



Using the synthetic procedures and methods described herein and methods known to those skilled in the art, the following compounds were made: N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-cyclohexylacetamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)acetamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-

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acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((6-methyl-5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propionamide, N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-

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methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-((5-((2-(cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, 1-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, 2-methoxy-2-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propanamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, 1-methoxy-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide, 4-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, (S)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-(dimethylamino)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyri-

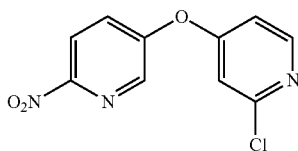
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din-2-yl)pyrrolidine-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-cyanoacetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((6-(3-isobutyrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, 4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide, (1s,3s)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, (1r,3r)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, 4-((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopentanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, N—N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-isobutyrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxamide, (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, 4-methyl-N-(4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-((6-(3-(4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-((6-(3-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-isopropyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-cyclopropyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, 3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3-methylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, 4-ethyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, 4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3-(2-methoxyethyl)ureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, and N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide.

## EXAMPLES

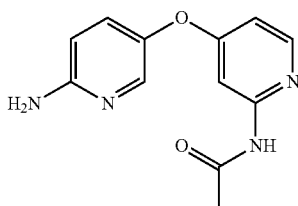
The disclosure is further illustrated by the following examples, which are not to be construed as limiting this disclosure in scope or spirit to the specific procedures herein described. It is to be understood that the examples are provided to illustrate certain embodiments and that no limitation to the scope of the disclosure is intended thereby. It is to be further understood that resort may be had to various other embodiments, modifications, and equivalents thereof which may suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present disclosure and/or scope of the appended claims.

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Example A1

A solution of 5-bromo-2-nitropyridine (15 g, 73.9 mmol) in DMF (300 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (48.2 g, 148 mmol) and 2-chloro-4-hydroxypyridine (10.53 g, 81 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 85° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, filtered through a bed of silica gel, washed thoroughly with EtOAc, and the filtrate treated with 5% LiCl and stirred overnight. The layers were separated, the aqueous layer extracted with additional EtOAc (4×) and the combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc, treated with 5% LiCl, stirred for 1 h, the layers separated and the aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex). The material was suspended in MTBE, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford 2-chloro-4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridine (6.06 g, 33%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.62 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 8.43-8.39 (m, 2H), 8.06 (dd,  $J=8.8, 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d,  $J=2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd,  $J=5.6, 2.0$  Hz, 1H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 252.0 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



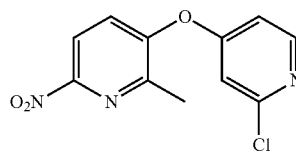
Example A2

A degassed solution of Example A1 (2.0 g, 7.95 mmol) in dioxane (30 mL) added treated with acetamide (1.878 g, 31.8 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (2.59 g, 7.95 mmol), X-Phos (0.189 g, 0.397 mmol), and  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.364 g, 0.397 mmol) and heated at 80° C. for 16 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and rinsed well with EtOAc. The filtrate was washed with water, then brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (1.48 g, 68%). MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 275.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (1.48 g, 5.40 mmol) and  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (7.22 g, 135 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) was treated with zinc (2.82 g, 43.2 mmol) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with MeOH and the filtrate concentrated to near-dryness. The residue was treated with water, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness. The material was treated with

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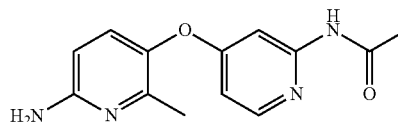
60% EtOAc/Hex, the solid collected via filtration, washed with 60% EtOAc/Hex and dried to afford N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (750 mg, 57%) as an off-white solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.47 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d,  $J=5.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d,  $J=2.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dd,  $J=8.9, 3.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.59 (dd,  $J=5.7, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d,  $J=8.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.00 (s, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 245.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



Example A3

A 0° C. solution of sulfuric acid (125 mL) was treated drop-wise with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (30%, 63.1 mL, 2058 mmol), stirred for 15 min, treated drop-wise with a cold solution of 6-amino-3-bromo-2-picoline (35 g, 187 mmol) in sulfuric acid (125 mL), allowed to warm to RT and stirred for 4 h. The mixture was poured onto ice (1.2 kg) and the resulting solid collected via filtration, dissolved in DCM, washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness. The aqueous filtrate and washes were combined, extracted with DCM (2×) and the combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness, purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) and combined with the above-isolated solid to afford 3-bromo-2-methyl-6-nitropyridine (25.59 g, 63%). MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 218.9 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of 3-bromo-2-methyl-6-nitropyridine (25.59 g, 118 mmol),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (48.9 g, 354 mmol) and 2-chloro-4-hydroxy-pyridine (30.6 g, 236 mmol) in DMF (160 mL) was sparged with Ar, heated at 100° C. overnight, then cooled to RT. The mixture was treated with water and EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and washed with water, EtOAc, then DCM. The aqueous filtrate was extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the organic extracts were combined with the organic filtrates, washed with water, then brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MTBE, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford 3-((2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy)-2-methyl-6-nitropyridine (17.16 g, 55%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.38 (d,  $J=5.7$  Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d,  $J=2.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.16 (dd,  $J=5.7, 2.3$  Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 266.0 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



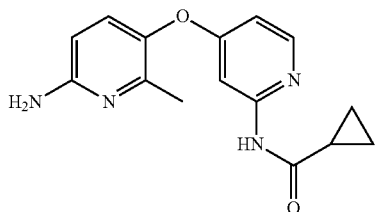
Example A4

A solution of Example A3 (1.7 g, 6.40 mmol) in dioxane (30 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with acetamide (1.512 g, 25.6 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (2.085 g, 6.40 mmol), X-Phos (0.153 g, 0.320 mmol) and  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.293 g, 0.320 mmol) and heated at 80° C. for 20 h. The mixture was cooled to RT,

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treated with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and rinsed well with EtOAc. The filtrate was washed with water, then brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (450 mg, 24%) as a light yellow solid. MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 289.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (0.44 g, 1.526 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was treated with palladium on carbon (50% wet, 0.162 g, 0.153 mmol) and hydrogenated (1 atm) at RT for 24 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed well with MeOH and the filtrate concentrated to afford N-4-(((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (370 mg, 94%) as a white solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.46 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d,  $J=5.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J=2.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.53 (dd,  $J=5.7, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.91 (s, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 259.2 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

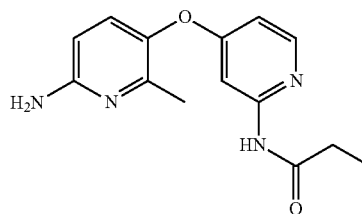


Example A5

A mixture of Example A3 (0.50 g, 1.882 mmol), cyclopropanecarboxamide (0.641 g, 7.53 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (0.920 g, 2.82 mmol), and X-phos (0.045 g, 0.094 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.086 g, 0.094 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at  $90^\circ\text{C}$  overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc and the solids removed via filtration. The filtrate was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (500 mg, 85%). MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 315.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (0.50 g, 1.591 mmol) in 2:1 EtOAc/MeOH (30 mL) was treated with palladium on carbon (50% wet, 0.188 g, 0.159 mmol) and hydrogenated (1 atm) for 2 days. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed well with MeOH and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford N-4-(((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (400 mg, 88%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.77 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d,  $J=5.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd,  $J=5.7, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.92 (s, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 0.76 (s, 4H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 285.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

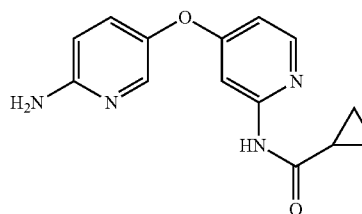
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Example A6

A mixture of Example A3 (0.50 g, 1.882 mmol), propionamide (0.550 g, 7.53 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (0.920 g, 2.82 mmol), and X-phos (0.045 g, 0.094 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.086 g, 0.094 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at  $90^\circ\text{C}$  for 20 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc and the solids removed via filtration. The filtrate was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)propionamide (420 mg, 74%). MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 303.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)propionamide (0.42 g, 1.389 mmol) in 2:1 EtOAc/MeOH (30 mL) was treated with palladium on carbon (50% wet, 0.165 g, 0.139 mmol) and hydrogenated (1 atm) for 2 days. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed well with MeOH and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford N-4-(((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)propionamide (320 mg, 85%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  10.41 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d,  $J=5.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd,  $J=5.7, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.34 (d,  $J=8.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.93 (s, 2H), 2.33 (q,  $J=7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.00 (t,  $J=7.5$  Hz, 3H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 273.2 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

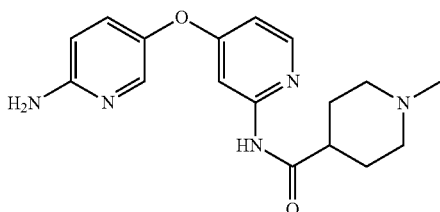


Example A7

A suspension of Example A1 (2.00 g, 7.95 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (5.00 g, 15.35 mmol), XPhos (0.200 g, 0.420 mmol),  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.200 g, 0.218 mmol) and cyclopropylcarboxamide (1.00 g, 11.75 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was heated at  $90^\circ\text{C}$  under argon overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT and the solids removed via filtration and washed with DCM and THF. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-4-(((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (1.52 g, 64%) as an off-white solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  11.01 (s, 1H), 8.57 (dd,  $J=2.8, 0.5$  Hz, 1H), 8.40 (m, 1H), 8.31 (d,  $J=5.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd,  $J=8.9, 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d,  $J=2.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dd,  $J=5.7, 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 0.77 (m, 4H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 301.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

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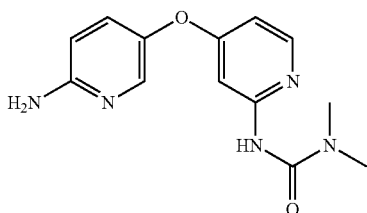
A solution of N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (1.50 g, 5.00 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was treated with hydrazine hydrate (1.50 g, 30.0 mmol) followed by Raney nickel (0.300 g, 5.11 mmol) and stirred at RT for 3 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, rinsed with DCM, then MeOH and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (1.17 g, 87%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.21 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (s, 2H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 1.18 (s, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 271.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example A8

A mixture of Example A1 (0.25 g, 0.994 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.486 g, 1.490 mmol), 1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide (0.155 g, 1.093 mmol), and X-phos (0.024 g, 0.050 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.045 g, 0.050 mmol) and heated at 90° C. overnight. Additional X-phos (17 mg) and Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (30 mg) were added and the mixture heated at 90° C. for 7 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with water and extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide (200 mg, 56%). MS (ESI) m/z: 358.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide (0.20 g, 0.560 mmol) in 2:1 EtOAc/MeOH (15 mL) was treated with Palladium on carbon (50% wet) (0.066 g, 0.056 mmol) was hydrogenated (1 atm) overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with MeOH and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide (130 mg, 71%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.43 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dd, J=8.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (s, 2H), 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.39 (m, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 328.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



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## Example A9

## Method A

A mixture of Example A1 (1 g, 3.97 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with N,N-dimethyl urea (0.700 g, 7.95 mmol) and Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.942 g, 5.96 mmol), sparged with Ar, treated with dppf [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] (12.38 g, 22.33 mmol) and Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.182 g, 0.199 mmol), sparged once again with Ar and heated at 95° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc and the solids removed via filtration through silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified twice via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (616 mg, 51%). MS (ESI) m/z: 304.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

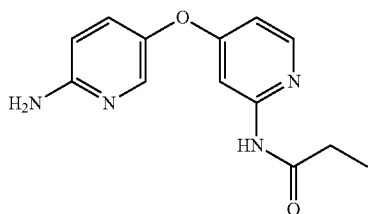
A solution of 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (0.631 g, 2.081 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was treated with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (3.34 g, 62.4 mmol) followed by zinc dust (1.361 g, 20.81 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford 3-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (560 mg, 98%). MS (ESI) m/z: 274.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

## Method B

A mixture of Example A1 (6 g, 23.8 mmol) in dioxane (100 mL) was sparged with Ar under sonication for 20 min, then treated with N,N-dimethyl urea (10.50 g, 119 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.942 g, 5.96 mmol), and XANTPHOS (2.76 g, 4.77 mmol), and again sparged with Ar under sonication for 15 min. Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (2.18 g, 2.38 mmol) was added and the mixture was again sparged with Ar for 15 min under sonication. The reaction was then heated to 100° C. for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, diluted with EtOAc and the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (6.22 g, 81%). MS (ESI) m/z: 304.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (6.2 g, 20.4 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) and THF (100 mL) was treated with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (332.8 g, 613 mmol) and cooled to 0° C. with stirring. Zinc dust (13.37 g, 204 mmol) was added portion-wise over 10 min and the mixture was stirred overnight as the cooling bath expired. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc and the solids were removed via filtration, and washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness, then suspended in EtOAc. The solids were removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The resultant brown solid was suspended in MeCN and sonicated for a few minutes. The light brown solid was collected to afford a first crop of 3-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea. The MeCN filtrate was concentrated to dryness and again suspended in MeCN. The light brown solid was collected and dried to afford a second crop of 3-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (5.57 g combined, 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dd, J=8.9, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.53-6.49 (m, 2H), 6.00 (br s, 2H), 2.88 (s, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 274.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

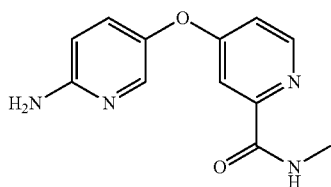
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Example A10

A solution of Example A1 (1.0 g, 3.97 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with propionamide (0.581 g, 7.95 mmol) and  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.942 g, 5.96 mmol), sparged with, treated with dppf (12.38 g, 22.33 mmol) and  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.182 g, 0.199 mmol), sparged once again with Ar and heated at 95° C. overnight.  $\text{Pd}(\text{dppf})_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{DCM}$  (50 mg) was added and the mixture heated at 95° C. for 4 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc and the solids removed via filtration through silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified twice via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)propionamide (513 mg, 45%). MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 289.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)propionamide (0.513 g, 1.780 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and THF (10 mL) was treated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (3.81 g, 71.2 mmol) followed by zinc dust (1.164 g, 17.80 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. Additional zinc dust (1 g) was added the mixture stirred at RT for 2 days. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with THF and filtrate concentrated to dryness. The material was suspended in THF, sonicated, the resulting solid removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford crude N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)propionamide (1.02 g, 222%) which was carried on without further purification. MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 259.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



Example A11

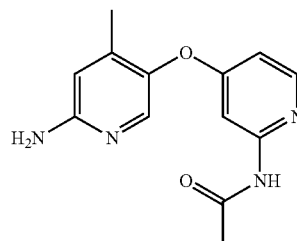
DMF (25 mL) was slowly treated with  $\text{SOCl}_2$  (125 mL) to maintain a temperature of 40-50° C. The mixture was then treated portion-wise with pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (25 g, 0.2 mol) over 0.5 h, then heated at reflux for 16 h, cooled to RT, diluted with toluene (80 mL) and concentrated to dryness (this process was repeated three times). The resulting residue was washed with toluene and dried under reduced pressure to yield 4-chloro-pyridine-2-carbonyl chloride (27.6 g, 79% yield), which was used in the next step without purification.

A 0° C. solution of 4-chloro-pyridine-2-carbonyl chloride (27.6 g, 0.16 mol) in THF (100 mL) at was treated drop-wise with a solution of  $\text{MeNH}_2$  in EtOH, stirred at 3° C. for 4 h, then concentrated to dryness. The material was suspended in EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration and the filtrate was washed with brine (2×), dried and concentrated to yield

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4-chloro-N-methylpicolinamide (16.4 g, 60%) as a yellow solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.78 (br s, 1H), 8.55 (d,  $J=5.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d,  $J=2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.66 (m, 1H), 2.82 (d,  $J=4.8$  Hz, 3H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 171.0 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of 2-amino-5-hydroxypyridine (0.968 g, 8.79 mmol) in DMA (15 mL) was treated with potassium tert-butoxide (0.987 g, 8.79 mmol), stirred at RT for 3 h, treated with 4-chloro-N-methylpicolinamide (1.5 g, 8.79 mmol) and stirred at RT for 2 days. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, treated with water, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc, MeOH/DCM) to afford 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide (1.3 g, 61%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.75 (m, 1H), 8.46 (d,  $J=5.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d,  $J=2.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d,  $J=2.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dd,  $J=8.9, 3.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd,  $J=5.6, 2.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d,  $J=8.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.07 (s, 2H), 2.77 (d,  $J=4.8$  Hz, 3H); MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 245.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



Example A12

Sulphuric acid (10 mL) was cooled to 0-5° C., treated with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (7.29 mL, 71.4 mmol), stirred for 10 minutes, treated with a solution of 2-amino-5-fluoro-4-methylpyridine (1.5 g, 11.89 mmol) in sulphuric acid (5 mL) at 0° C., stirred for 15 minutes, then warmed to RT and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was poured onto ice, treated with 10% sodium thiosulfate (50 mL) then solid  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  until solids precipitated and extracted with EtOAc (2×). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 5-fluoro-4-methyl-2-nitropyridine (1.41 g, 76%) as an orange solid. MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 157.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

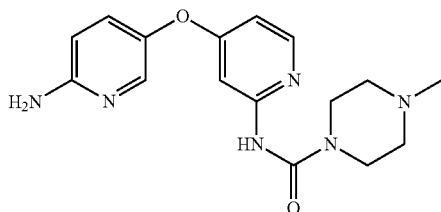
A mixture of 5-fluoro-4-methyl-2-nitropyridine (0.8 g, 5.12 mmol), 4-hydroxy-2-chloropyridine (0.996 g, 7.69 mmol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (0.708 g, 5.12 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was heated at 80° C. for 4 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, poured onto water, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford 5-((2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-2-nitropyridine (850 mg, 62%) as an off-white solid. MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 266.0 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A solution of 5-((2-chloropyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methyl-2-nitropyridine (0.52 g, 1.957 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with acetamide (0.347 g, 5.87 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (0.638 g, 1.957 mmol), X-Phos (0.093 g, 0.196 mmol) and  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.179 g, 0.196 mmol) and heated at 90° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with EtOAc and the filtrate was washed with water, then brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-(4-((4-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)-

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pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (360 mg, 64%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.66 (s, 1H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 289.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of N-(4-((4-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (0.36 g, 1.249 mmol) in EtOAc (15 mL) was treated with 10% Pd/C (50% w/w water, 0.133 g, 0.125 mmol) and hydrogenated (1 atm) overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with EtOAc and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-((6-amino-4-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (320 mg, 99%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.47 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 5.88 (s, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.93 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 259.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example A13

## Method A

A suspension of Example A1 (0.800 g, 3.18 mmol), Example C3 (0.300 g, 2.095 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.365 g, 4.19 mmol) and X-Phos (0.040 g, 0.084 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.038 g, 0.042 mmol) and heated at 110° C. for 13 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, the solids removed via filtration, washed with THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 4-methyl-N-(4-(((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (584 mg, 78%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.40 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, J=8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J=5.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (t, J=4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.25 (t, J=4.9 Hz, 4H), 2.15 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 359.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 4-methyl-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (0.400 g, 1.116 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was treated with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2.00 g, 37.4 mmol) and zinc powder (1.00 g, 15.29 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with DCM and a few drops of MeOH, the solids again removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (346 mg, 94%). MS (ESI) m/z: 329.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

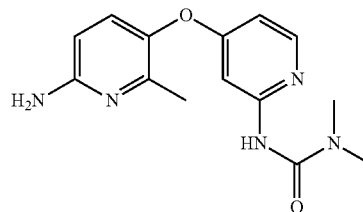
## Method B

Example A1 (10.00 g, 39.7 mmol), Example C3 (10.00 g, 69.8 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (20.0 g, 61.4 mmol) and X-Phos (0.900 g, 1.888 mmol) were combined in dioxane (140 mL) in a re-closable sealed tube (400 mL) and the mixture was purged with argon for 5 min. Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (1.00 g, 1.092 mmol) was

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added, the vessel was sealed and placed in 120° C. bath for 13 h with stirring. The reaction mixture was cooled to RT and the solids were collected by filtration and washed with DCM. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to provide 4-methyl-N-(4-(((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (6.4 g, 45%) as light brownish solid. The solid was dissolved in DCM (150 mL) and stirred with thiol-modified silica gel (1.4 mmol thiol/g, 10 g, 14 mmol)[Pd scavenging resin] for 2 h. The resin was removed by filtration and the filtrate concentrated to provide 4-methyl-N-(4-(((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide. MS (ESI) m/z: 359.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of 4-methyl-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, DN-01540-085-1 (6.40 g, 17.86 mmol) and Raney Nickel (1.00 g, 17.26 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) was hydrogenated (40 psi) in a Parr shaker flask at RT for 2 h. The catalyst from the reaction mixture was removed by filtration and washed with MeOH. The filtrate was evaporated to provide N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (5.80 g, 99%) as light brownish solid. MS (ESI) m/z: 329.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example A14

## Method A

A solution of Example A3 (0.500 g, 1.882 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with N,N-dimethylurea (0.829 g, 9.41 mmol), XANTPHOS (218 mg, 0.376 mmol), and Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.226 g, 3.76 mmol), sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.172 g, 0.188 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 100° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT and diluted with EtOAc. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and washed with EtOAc. The filtrates were concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (511 mg, 86%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.25-8.19 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (s, 6H), 2.73 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 318.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

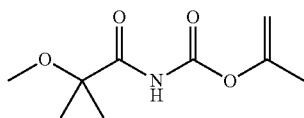
A mixture of 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (0.500 g, 1.576 mmol) and NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2.53 g, 47.3 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and THF (10 mL) was treated with zinc dust (1.030 g, 15.76 mmol) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration, washed with EtOAc and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with DCM, sonicated, the solids removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford 3-(4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (510 mg, 113%). MS (ESI) m/z: 288.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Method B

A solution of Example A3 (8.0 g, 30 mmol) in dioxane (150 mL) was sparged with Ar under sonication for 20 min, treated with N,N-dimethylurea (10.6 g, 120 mmol), XANTPHOS (3.48 g, 6.02 mmol), and  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.226 g, 3.76 mmol), sparged with Ar under sonication for 30 min, treated with  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (2.76 g, 3.01 mmol), sparged again with Ar under sonication for 30 min and heated at 100° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT and diluted with EtOAc. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and washed with EtOAc. The filtrates were concentrated to dryness. The residue was partitioned into EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and concentrated. MeCN was added and the mixture was sonicated. The solids were collected by filtration to provide 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea, crop 1. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. Fresh MeCN was added and the mixture was again sonicated. The solids were collected by filtration to provide 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea, crop 2. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea, crop 3. Crops 1-3 of 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea were combined (5.2 g, 54%). MS (ESI) m/z: 288.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

A mixture of 1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)urea (5.2 g, 16.4 mmol) in MeOH (60 mL) and THF (60 mL) was treated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (26.3 g, 492 mmol) and stirred vigorously at RT. Zinc dust (10.72 g, 164 mmol) was added portion-wise and the mixture was stirred at RT for 2 h. Additional portions of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (5 g, 93 mmol) and zinc dust (1 g, 15 mmol) were added and stirring was continued overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc and filtered. The filtered solids were washed with EtOAc. The combined filtrates were further filtered (2×) and concentrated to dryness. THF (150 mL) and thiol-modified silica gel (1.4 mmol/g loading, 22 g, 31 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed by filtration and washed with THF. The combined filtrates were concentrated to dryness to give 3-(4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea (4.54 g, 96%) as a foam. MS (ESI) m/z: 288.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



Example B1

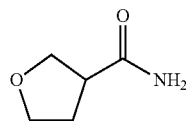
A 0° C. solution of methyl 2-hydroxyisobutyrate (2 g, 16.93 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was treated with NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.813 g, 20.33 mmol), stirred for 0.5 h at 0° C., treated with iodomethane (1.269 mL, 20.29 mmol), allowed to warm to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, quenched with cold satd.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were washed with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 10% LiCl, then brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford methyl 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoate (2.08 g, 93%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  3.64 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 1.30 (s, 6H).

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A solution of methyl 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoate (2.08 g, 15.74 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was treated with a solution of KOH (1.766 g, 31.5 mmol) in water (10 mL) and stirred at RT for 4 h. The organics were removed under reduced pressure, the aqueous residue washed with 1:1 hexane/ $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , acidified with 3N HCl, extracted with DCM (3×) and the combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoic acid (1.24 g, 67%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  12.48 (s, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 6H).

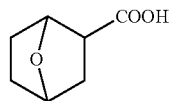
A solution of 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoic acid (1.24 g, 10.50 mmol) and HOBt (2.090 g, 13.65 mmol) in MeCN (26.2 mL) was treated portion-wise with EDC (2.62 g, 13.65 mmol) and stirred at RT for 2 h.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  (~15 M, 2.04 mL, ~30.6 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with 50% satd. brine, saturated with solid  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide (860 mg, 70%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.14 (s, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 6H).

A -78° C. solution of 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide (0.25 g, 2.134 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was treated drop-wise with lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M in THF, 2.77 mL, 2.77 mmol) stirred for 0.5 h. A solution of isopropenyl chloroformate (0.257 mL, 2.347 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added drop-wise and the mixture was stirred at -78° C. for 1 h. The mixture was warmed to RT, stirred for 1 h, quenched with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford prop-1-en-2-yl (2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl) carbamate (440 mg, 102%). MS (ESI) m/z: 202.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



Example B2

A solution of tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxylic acid (1.000 g, 8.61 mmol) in EtOAc (20 mL) was treated with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole [CDI] (1.500 g, 9.25 mmol) and stirred at RT for 20 minutes. Ammonium hydroxide (~14 M, 5.00 mL, ~70.0 mmol) was added, stirred for 20 minutes, then concentrated to dryness. The material was treated with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , extracted with DCM (3×) and the combined organics washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide (584 mg, 59%) as a colorless oil. MS (ESI) m/z: 138.2 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).



Example B3

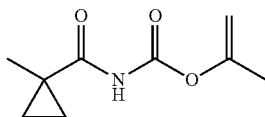
Acrylonitrile (2.50 g, 47.1 mmol) was treated portion-wise with zinc chloride (1.926 g, 14.13 mmol), stirred at RT for 10 minutes, treated with furan (10.38 mL, 143 mmol) and stirred at RT for 14 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted

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with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to afford an exo/endo mixture of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carbonitrile (4.75 g, 83%) as a pale oil.

The exo/endo-mixture of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-carbonitrile (4.70 g, 38.8 mmol) in EtOAc (30 mL) was dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL), treated with 10% Pd/C (0.300 g, 0.282 mmol) and hydrogenated (20 psi) for 2 h. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with EtOAc and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to afford an exo/endo-mixture of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carbonitrile (4.80 g, 100%) as a colorless oil.

A solution of the exo/endo-mixture of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carbonitrile (4.80 g, 39.0 mmol) in EtOH (30 mL) was treated with KOH (10 M, 10 mL, 100 mmol), heated at 100° C. for 90 minutes, then cooled to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, treated with water, acidified to pH 1 with conc. HCl, saturated with solid NaCl and extracted with MTBE (3×). The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford exo-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxylic acid (2.40 g, 43%) as a light brown solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 12.13 (s, 1H), 4.64 (d, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (t, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dd, J=9.1, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.38 (m, 5H).

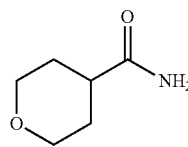


Example B4

A solution of methylcyclopropyl carboxylic acid (1.24 g, 12.39 mmol) and HOBt (2.466 g, 16.10 mmol) were in MeCN (31 mL) was treated portion-wise with EDC (3.09 g, 16.10 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with NH<sub>4</sub>OH (~15M, 2.4 mL, ~36 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with 50% satd. brine, then solid NaHCO<sub>3</sub> until saturated and extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford 1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide (1.35 g, 110%) which was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.01 (br s, 1H), 6.81 (br s, 1H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 0.92-0.88 (m, 2H), 0.47-0.43 (m, 2H).

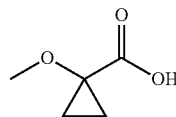
A -78° C. solution of 1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide (1.35 g, 13.6 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was treated drop-wise with lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M THF, 17.7 mL, 17.7 mmol), stirred for 0.5 h, treated drop-wise with a solution of isopropenyl chloroformate (1.94 mL, 17.7 mmol) in THF (5 mL), stirred at -78° C. for 1 h, then allowed to warm to RT and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was quenched with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford crude prop-1-en-2-yl (1-methylcyclopropanecarboxyl)carbamate (2.9 g, 116%) which was used without further purification.

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Example B5

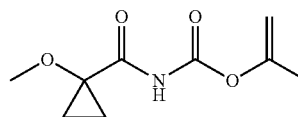
A 0° C. solution of tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxylic acid (0.5 g, 3.84 mmol) in MeCN (15 mL) was treated with EDC (0.884 g, 4.61 mmol) and HOBt (0.706 g, 4.61 mmol) under an argon atmosphere and stirred at 0° C. for 1 h. Ammonium hydroxide (~15M, 0.512 mL, 7.68 mmol) was added slowly and the mixture was warmed to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was treated with water, saturated with solid NaCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with THF (2×). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to afford tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (0.23 g, 46%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.20 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 3.82-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.30-3.21 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.27 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.46 (m, 4H).



Example B6

A 0° C. solution of methyl 1-hydroxycyclopropane-1-carboxylate (1 g, 8.61 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was treated with NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.689 g, 17.22 mmol), stirred at 0° C. for 0.5 h, treated with iodomethane (0.646 mL, 10.33 mmol), allowed to slowly warm to RT and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was quenched with satd. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, diluted with water and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×). The combined organics were washed with water, then brine, dried and concentrated to afford methyl 1-methoxycyclopropane-1-carboxylate (1.10 g, 98%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 1.12-1.11 (m, 4H).

A solution of methyl 1-methoxycyclopropane-1-carboxylate (1.10 g, 8.45 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was treated drop-wise with a solution of KOH (0.948 g, 16.90 mmol) in water (5 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to a small volume, washed with 1:1 Hex/Et<sub>2</sub>O and the aqueous layer poured onto ice and acidified with 3M HCl. The mixture was extracted with DCM (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford 1-methoxycyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (392 mg, 40%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 12.53 (s, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 1.06-1.05 (m, 4H).



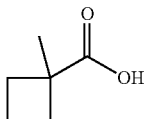
Example B7

A solution of Example B6 (0.392 g, 3.38 mmol) and HOBt (0.672 g, 4.39 mmol) in MeCN (8.44 mL) was treated por-

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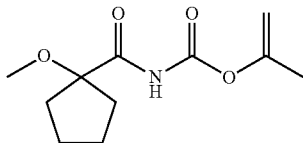
tion-wise with EDC (0.841 g, 4.39 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  (~15M, 0.657 mL, ~9.9 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with brine, extracted with 4:1 EtOAc/THF (4 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were washed with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , then brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 1-methoxycyclopropane-1-carboxamide (230 mg, 59%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.47 (s, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 0.95-0.94 (m, 4H).

A  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ . solution of 1-methoxycyclopropane-1-carboxamide (0.23 g, 1.998 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was treated drop-wise with lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (1M THF, 2.80 mL, 2.80 mmol), stirred for 0.5 h, treated drop-wise with a solution of isopropenyl chloroformate (0.262 mL, 2.397 mmol) in dry THF (1 mL), stirred for 1 h at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ ., allowed to slowly warm to RT and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was quenched with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford prop-1-en-2-yl (1-methoxycyclopropane-1-carbonyl)carbamate (0.423 g, 106%). MS(ESI)  $m/z$ : 222.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$ ).



## Example B8

A  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . solution of diisopropylamine (17 mL, 121 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was treated with n-butyl lithium (2.5M in hexane, 48 mL, 120 mmol), stirred for 10 minutes, treated with cyclobutane carboxylic acid (5.00 g, 49.9 mmol) and stirred for 0.5 h. Methyl iodide (9.00 g, 63.4 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at RT for 3 h, then concentrated to dryness. The mixture was treated with satd.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , extracted with DCM (2 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford crude 1-methylcyclobutanecarboxylic acid (3.54 g, 62%) as a brown oil which was used without further purification.



## Example B9

A solution of cyclopentanone (2.0 g, 23.78 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was treated with zinc chloride (0.5M in THF, 4.76 mL, 2.378 mmol) followed by trimethylsilyl cyanide (3.83 mL, 28.5 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , extracted with DCM (1 $\times$ ) and the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and

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concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with THF (5 mL) and HCl (2M, 4 mL), stirred at RT for 3 h, then the organics removed under reduced pressure. Additional HCl (12 M, 5 mL) was added, the mixture heated at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . for 3 h, then cooled to RT, treated with water and extracted with EtOAc (2 $\times$ ). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 1-hydroxycyclopentanecarboxylic acid (2.3 g, 74%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  12.28 (s, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 1.93-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.57 (m, 6H).

A solution of 1-hydroxycyclopentanecarboxylic acid (1.4 g, 10.76 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was treated with conc.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1 drop), heated at  $65^\circ\text{C}$ . for 2 h, cooled to RT and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with satd.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , extracted with DCM (3 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford methyl 1-hydroxycyclopentanecarboxylate (1.45 g, 92%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.79 (s, 3H), 2.92 (br s, 1H), 2.11-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.82-1.72 (m, 4H).

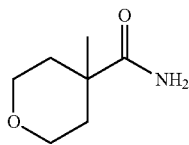
A  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . suspension of NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.644 g, 16.09 mmol) (pre-washed with hexanes, 2 $\times$ ) in THF (10 mL) was treated slowly with a solution of methyl 1-hydroxycyclopentanecarboxylate (1.45 g, 10.06 mmol) in THF (10 mL), stirred at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . for 15 min, treated with iodomethane (1.258 mL, 20.12 mmol), warmed to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was poured into satd.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford methyl 1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxylate (1.0 g, 63%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.76 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 1.98-1.96 (m, 4H), 1.76-1.74 (m, 4H).

A solution of methyl 1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxylate (1.00 g, 6.32 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was treated with a solution of LiOH (0.531 g, 12.64 mmol) in water (5 mL), stirred at RT overnight and concentrated to dryness. The residue was diluted with water, acidified with HCl (2M, 6 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxylic acid (900 mg, 99%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.31 (s, 3H), 2.05-2.03 (m, 4H), 1.78-1.77 (m, 4H) [ $\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  not observed].

A solution of 1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxylic acid (0.9 g, 6.24 mmol) in EtOAc (30 mL) was treated with CDI (1.316 g, 8.12 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, treated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  (~15M, 0.729 mL, ~10.9 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with EtOAc (3 $\times$ ) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford 1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxamide (900 mg, 101%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  6.45 (br s, 1H), 5.42 (br s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.07-2.04 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.73 (m, 4H).

A  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ . solution of 1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxamide (0.9 g, 6.29 mmol) in THF (40 mL), under Ar, was treated with LiHMDS (1M in THF, 8.17 mL, 8.17 mmol), stirred for 0.5 h, treated with a solution of isopropenyl chloroformate (0.824 mL, 7.54 mmol) in THF (5 mL), stirred at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ . for 15 min, warmed to RT and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was treated with satd.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , the layers separated and the aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (1 $\times$ ). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated to dryness to afford crude prop-1-en-2-yl (1-methoxycyclopentanecarbonyl)carbamate (1.5 g, 105%) which was used without further purification. MS (ESI)  $m/z$ : 228.1 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ).

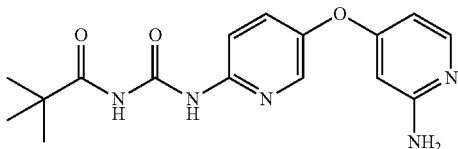
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Example B10

A solution of methyl 4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxylate (5.00 g, 31.6 mmol) in 1:1:1 dioxane/water/MeOH (60 mL) was treated with lithium hydroxide hydrate (5.31 g, 126 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was partially concentrated, diluted with water and EtOAc and acidified to pH=1 with 6M HCl. The layers were separated, the aqueous layer extracted with additional EtOAc (50 mL) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford 4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxylic acid (4.61 g, 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 12.29 (s, 1H), 3.65 (dt, J=11.8, 4.3 Hz, 2H), 3.33-3.32 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.86 (m, 2H), 1.35 (ddd, J=13.5, 9.9, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 1.13 (s, 3H).

A mixture of 4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxylic acid (2.60 g, 18.0 mmol), HOBt (2.76 g, 18.0 mmol) and EDC (4.49 g, 23.4 mmol) in MeCN (75 mL) was stirred at RT for 3 h, treated with NH<sub>4</sub>OH (~15M, 7 mL, ~105 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, and the residue was partitioned between satd. Brine (40 mL) and DCM (100 mL). The aqueous was extracted with THF (50 mL) and DCM (5x30 mL). The combined organics were washed with 10% aq K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (50 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo to afford 4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (1.83 g, 70%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.14 (s, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 3.60 (dt, J=11.7, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.30 (m, 2H), 1.08 (s, 3H).



Example C1

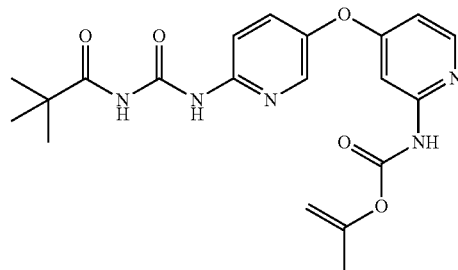
A solution of Example A1 (1.5 g, 5.96 mmol) in dioxane (50 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with tert-butyl carbamate (1.536 g, 13.11 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (3.88 g, 11.92 mmol) and DPPF (0.420 g, 0.775 mmol), sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.382 g, 0.417 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 100° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness, treated with MeCN, sonicated and the solid collected via filtration. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness, treated again with MeCN and the solid collected. The filtrate was again concentrated to dryness, purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) and combined with the two above-isolated solids to afford tert-butyl 4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (1.5 g, 76%). MS (ESI) m/z: 333.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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A solution of tert-butyl 4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (1.6 g, 4.81 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) and THF (25 mL) was treated with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (7.73 g, 144 mmol) followed by the portion-wise addition of zinc dust (3.15 g, 48.1 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with THF and EtOAc and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in THF, sonicated, the solids removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The material was suspended in DCM, washed with water, the aqueous layer back-extracted with DCM and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford tert-butyl 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (1.6 g, 110%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.76 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.55-6.48 (m, 2H), 6.01 (s, 2H), 1.40 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 303.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.750 g, 7.42 mmol) in DCE (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.600 mL, 7.09 mmol), stirred at RT for 10 min, then heated at 80° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, partially concentrated, then added drop-wise to a solution of tert-butyl 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (1.6 g, 5.29 mmol) in pyridine (0.60 mL, 7.44 mmol) and stirred at RT for 45 min. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, treated with MeCN, sonicated and the solids collected via filtration. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness, suspended in MeCN, sonicated, the resulting solid collected via filtration and combined with the above-isolated solid to afford tert-butyl 4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (1.6 g, 70%). MS (ESI) m/z: 430.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

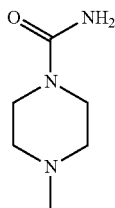
tert-Butyl 4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (1.6 g, 3.73 mmol) was suspended in TFA (20 mL), stirred at RT for 45 min, then concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in THF, treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was diluted with brine, extracted with THF (3x) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford crude N-((5-((2-aminopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (100% yield assumed) which was used without further purification. MS (ESI) m/z: 330.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example C2

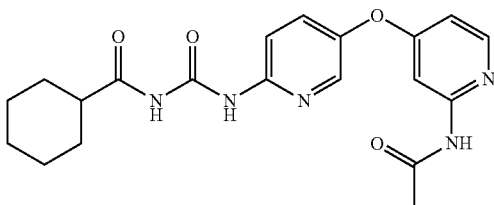
A 0° C. suspension of Example C1 (1.2 g, 3.64 mmol) in pyridine (20 mL) was treated with isopropenyl chloroformate (0.398 mL, 3.64 mmol), stirred for 30 min, then treated with water. The resulting solid was collected via filtration and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex, MeOH/DCM) to afford prop-1-en-2-yl 4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (820 mg, 54%). MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example C3

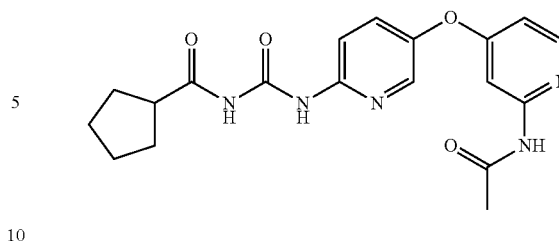
To a solution of phenyl carbamate (20.0 g, 146 mmol) in MeCN (200 mL) was added N-methylpiperazine (20.00 g, 200 mmol) followed by catalytic amount of ytterbium triflate (0.500 g, 1.061 mmol) and the resulting mixture was heated at 80° C. for 1 h. The solvent from the reaction mixture was completely evaporated and the residue was crystallized from MTBE to provide 4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (14.2 g, 68% yield) as white solid <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 5.92 (s, 2H), 3.42 (t, J=4.9 Hz, 4H), 2.19 (t, J=4.9 Hz, 4H), 2.14 (s, 3H).



## Example 1

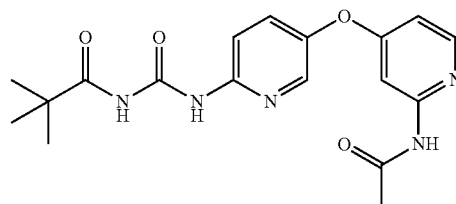
A solution of cyclohexane carbonylchloride (0.108 g, 0.737 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.331 g, 2.211 mmol) and the suspension was heated at 80° C. for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A2 (0.09 g, 0.368 mmol) and TEA (0.154 mL, 1.105 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was treated with MeCN, sonicated, the solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide (81 mg, 55%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.11 (s, 1H), 10.80 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.43-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.81-1.54 (m, 5H), 1.39-1.11 (m, 5H); MS (ESI) m/z: 398.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 2

A solution of cyclopentyl carbonylchloride (0.109 g, 0.819 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.368 g, 2.457 mmol) and heated at 80° C. for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A2 (0.1 g, 0.409 mmol) and TEA (0.171 mL, 1.228 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with THF and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). The combined fractions were made basic with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The resulting material was treated with 60% EtOAc/Hex, the solids collected via filtration, rinsed with 60% EtOAc/Hex and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide (60 mg, 38%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.11 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.84-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.53-1.52 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 384.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

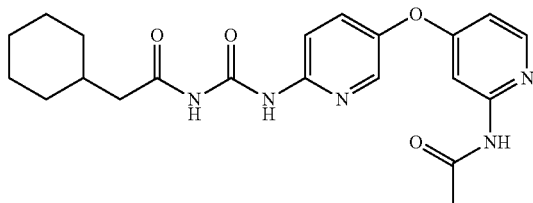


## Example 3

A solution of trimethylacetyl chloride (0.089 g, 0.737 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.331 g, 2.211 mmol) and heated at 80° C. for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A2 (0.09 g, 0.368 mmol) and TEA (0.154 mL, 1.105 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with THF and the filtration was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was suspended in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (25 mg, 18%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.21 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 10.43 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz,

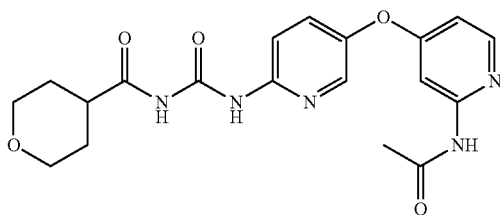
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1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.20 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 372.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 4

A solution 2-cyclohexylacetamide (0.104 g, 0.737 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.129 mL, 1.474 mmol) and heated at 70° C. overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, added to a solution of Example A2 (0.09 g, 0.368 mmol) and TEA (0.154 mL, 1.105 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was suspended in 60% EtOAc/Hex, sonicated and the solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-cyclohexylacetamide (77 mg, 51%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.11 (s, 1H), 10.83 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.73-1.56 (br m, 5H), 1.18-1.13 (m, 4H), 0.97-0.94 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 412.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

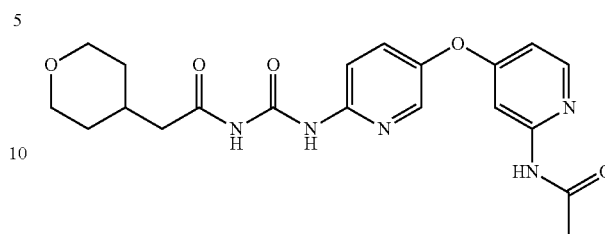


Example 5

A solution of Example B5 (0.095 g, 0.737 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.129 mL, 1.474 mmol) and heated at 80° C. for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness, treated with a solution of Example A2 (0.09 g, 0.368 mmol) and TEA (0.205 mL, 1.474 mmol) in THF (4 mL) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was suspended in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (77 mg, 52%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 10.88 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.87

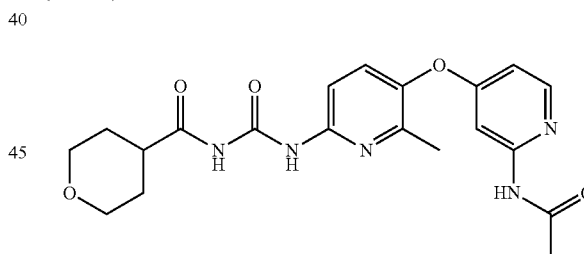
48

(m, 2H), 3.29-3.25 (m, 2H), 2.72-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.54 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 400.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 6

A solution of 2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)acetamide (0.117 g, 0.819 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.143 mL, 1.638 mmol) and heated at 80° C. for 3 h. The suspension was concentrated to dryness, treated with a solution Example A2 (0.1 g, 0.409 mmol) and TEA (0.171 mL, 1.228 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The resulting material was suspended in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)acetamide (68 mg, 40%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.07 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (d, J=11.5 Hz, 2H), 3.27-3.23 (m, 2H), 2.33 (d, J=7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.21-1.19 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

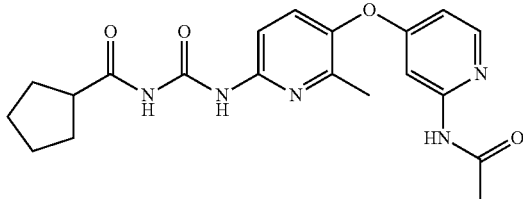


Example 7

A solution of Example B5 (0.090 g, 0.697 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.122 mL, 1.394 mmol), heated at 80° C. for 3 h, cooled to RT and concentrated to dryness. The solid was treated with a solution of Example A4 (0.09 g, 0.348 mmol) and TEA (0.194 mL, 1.394 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (44 mg, 31%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.99 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H),

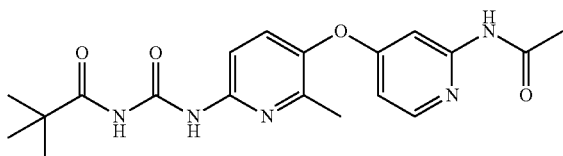
49

7.60 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.32-3.25 (m, 2H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.54 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 8

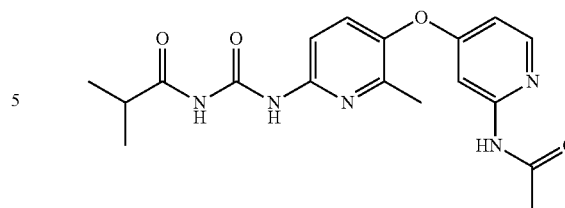
A solution of cyclopentanecarboxamide (0.079 g, 0.697 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.122 mL, 1.394 mmol), heated at 80° C. for 3 h, cooled to RT and concentrated to dryness. The semi-solid was treated with a solution of Example A4 (0.09 g, 0.348 mmol) and TEA (0.146 mL, 1.045 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The resulting material was suspended in EtOAc, sonicated briefly, the solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide (117 mg, 84%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 10.83 (s, 1H), 10.53 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.84-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.54-1.52 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 398.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 9

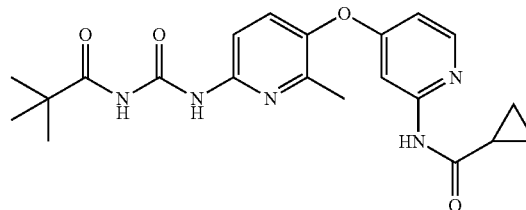
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.066 g, 0.650 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.057 mL, 0.650 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated to 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A4 (0.12 g, 0.465 mmol) and TEA (0.149 mL, 0.929 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The solid was collected via filtration, rinsed with water and EtOAc and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (130 mg, 73%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.15 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H), 10.40 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 386.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 10

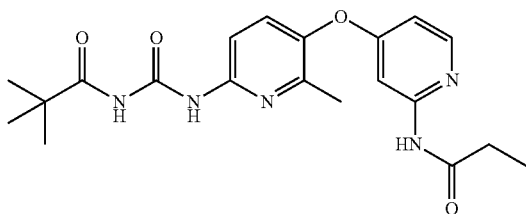
A solution of isobutyramide (0.051 g, 0.581 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.051 mL, 0.581 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A4 (0.1 g, 0.387 mmol) and TEA (0.108 mL, 0.774 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with 10% MeOH/DCM (1×), then DCM (1×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide (71 mg, 49%) as an off-white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 10.83 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 372.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 11

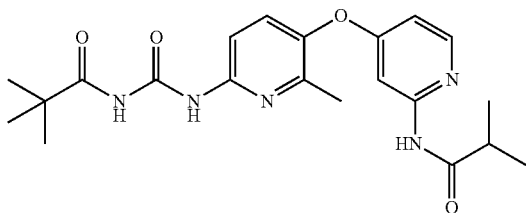
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.046 g, 0.457 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.040 mL, 0.457 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated to 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A5 (0.10 g, 0.352 mmol) and TEA (0.098 mL, 0.703 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, the residue treated with EtOAc, the solid collected via filtration, washed with water and EtOAc and dried to afford N-((4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (57 mg, 39%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.16 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.41 (br s, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 6.66 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 0.75 (d, J=5.9 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 412.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 12

A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.048 g, 0.477 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.042 mL, 0.477 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a solution of Example A6 (0.10 g, 0.367 mmol) and TEA (0.1 mL, 0.744 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, the residue treated with EtOAc, the solid collected via filtration, washed with water and EtOAc and dried to afford N-((6-methyl-5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (87 mg, 59%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.17 (s, 1H), 10.49 (s, 1H), 10.41 (br s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.63 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 9H), 0.99 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 400.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



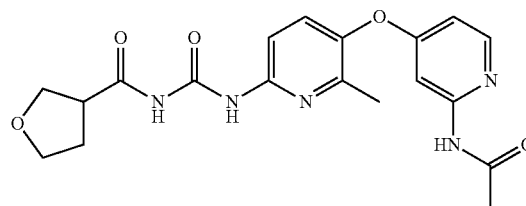
## Example 13

A mixture of Example A3 (0.50 g, 1.882 mmol), isobutyramide (0.656 g, 7.53 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.920 g, 2.82 mmol), and X-phos (0.045 g, 0.094 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.086 g, 0.094 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 90° C. for 20 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc and the solids removed via filtration. The filtrate was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl isobutyramide (550 mg, 92%). MS (ESI) m/z: 317.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl isobutyramide (0.55 g, 1.739 mmol) in 2:1 EtOAc/MeOH (30 mL) was treated with palladium on carbon (50% wet, 0.206 g, 0.174 mmol) and hydrogenated (1 atm) for 2 days. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed well with MeOH and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness to afford N-4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl isobutyramide (410 mg, 82%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.41 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (s, 2H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.02 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 287.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

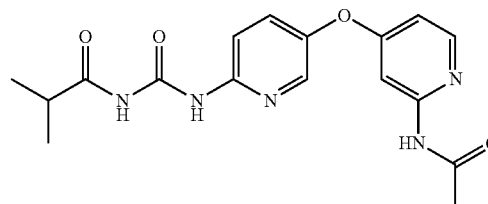
## 52

A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.046 g, 0.454 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.040 mL, 0.454 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a solution of N-4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl isobutyramide (0.10 g, 0.349 mmol) and TEA (0.1 mL, 0.70 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, the residue treated with EtOAc, washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The material was treated with EtOAc, allowed to stand at RT overnight and the resulting solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (63 mg, 42%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.17 (s, 1H), 10.50 (s, 1H), 10.42 (br s, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (m, 1H), 7.63 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 9H), 1.02 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 14

A solution of Example B2 (0.080 g, 0.697 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.061 mL, 0.697 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A4 (0.09 g, 0.348 mmol) and TEA (0.146 mL, 1.045 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with 10% MeOH/DCM (1×), then DCM (1×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide (66 mg, 47%) as an off-white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.96 (s, 1H), 10.93 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (t, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.75 (m, 2H), 3.67-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.22 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.07 (q, J=7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 400.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

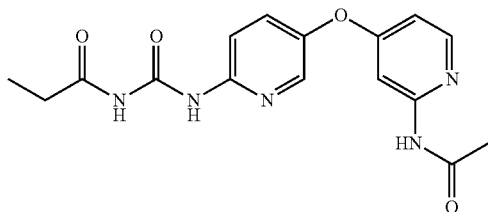


## Example 15

A solution of isobutyramide (0.071 g, 0.819 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.104 g, 0.819 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a solution of Example A4 (0.09 g, 0.348 mmol) and TEA (0.146 mL, 1.045 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with 10% MeOH/DCM (1×), then DCM (1×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (63 mg, 42%) as a white solid.

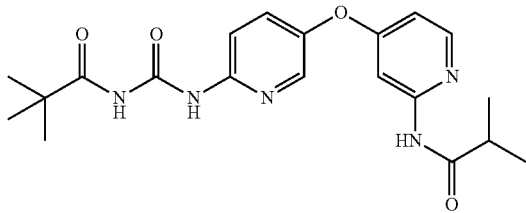
## 53

mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A2 (0.1 g, 0.409 mmol) and TEA (0.124 g, 1.228 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with 10% MeOH/DCM (1×), then DCM (1×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with EtOAc, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration. The solid was re-suspended in EtOAc, sonicated and again collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide (45 mg, 31%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.11 (s, 1H), 10.85 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 358.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 16

A solution of propionyl chloride (0.250 g, 2.70 mmol), in DCM (10 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.450 g, 3.00 mmol) and stirred at RT for 4 h. Example A2 (0.250 g, 1.024 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and washed with DCM and THF. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness, the residue treated with MeCN and the solid collected via filtration. The solid was then suspended in water, heated to 80° C. for 10 minutes and collected via filtration to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propionamide (138 mg, 39%) as an off-white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 10.82 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.05 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 344.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 17

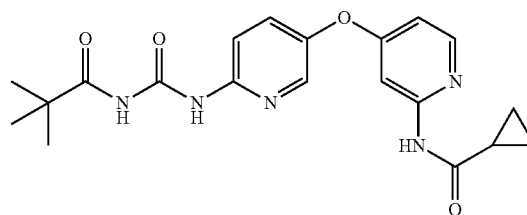
A suspension of Example A1 (2.00 g, 7.95 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (5.00 g, 15.35 mmol), X-Phos (0.200 g, 0.420 mmol), Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.200 g, 0.218 mmol) and isobutyramide (1.00 g, 11.48 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL), under Ar, was heated at 90°

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C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, the solids removed via filtration, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-4-(((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)isobutyramide (1.08 g, 45%) as an off-white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 8.58 (m, 1H), 8.41 (dd, J=8.9, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (dd, J=8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (m, 1H), 1.03 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 303.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of N-4-(((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)isobutyramide (1.08 g, 3.57 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was treated with hydrazine hydrate (1.00 g, 19.98 mmol) followed by Raney Nickel (0.300 g, 5.11 mmol) and stirred at RT for 3 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with DCM and MeOH and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford N-4-(((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)isobutyramide (900 mg, 93%) as an off-white solid. MS (ESI) m/z: 273.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

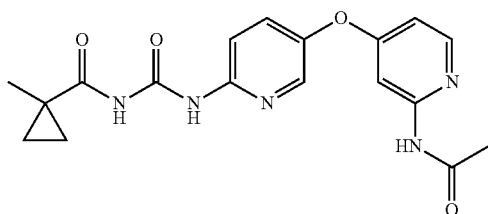
A solution of trimethylacetylchloride (0.250 g, 2.073 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.330 g, 2.202 mmol), stirred at RT for 4 h, treated with N-4-(((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)isobutyramide (0.396 mmol, 43.1% yield) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MTBE and the solid collected via filtration to afford N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (170 mg, 46%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.49 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.25 (m, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (m, 1H), 7.66 (m, 1H), 6.73 (m, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 1.01 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 400.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 18

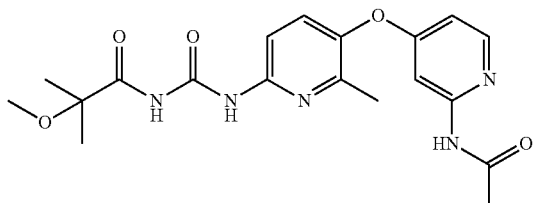
A solution of trimethylacetylchloride (0.250 g, 2.073 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.330 g, 2.202 mmol), stirred at RT for 4 h, treated with Example A7 (0.250 g, 0.925 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MeCN and MTBE and the resulting solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (177 mg, 48%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.43 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 0.75 (d, J=6.2 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 398.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 19

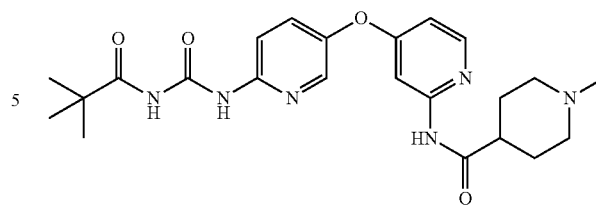
A solution of 1-methylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (0.200 g, 1.998 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.200 g, 1.576 mmol) followed DMF (5.99 mg, 0.082 mmol) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, the residue dissolved in DCM (10 mL), treated with silver cyanate (0.250 g, 1.668 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with Example A2 (0.200 g, 0.819 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide (63 mg, 20%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 10.13 (br s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.21 (m, 2H), 0.75 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 370.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 20

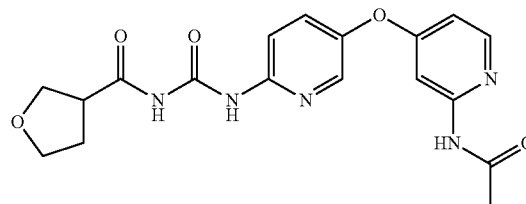
A mixture of Example B1 (0.117 g, 0.581 mmol), Example A4 (0.1 g, 0.387 mmol) and 1-methylpyrrolidine (3.30 mg, 0.039 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was heated at 55° C. for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide (85 mg, 55%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.76 (s, 1H), 10.19 (s, 1H), 8.34 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, J=0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=5.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 402.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 21

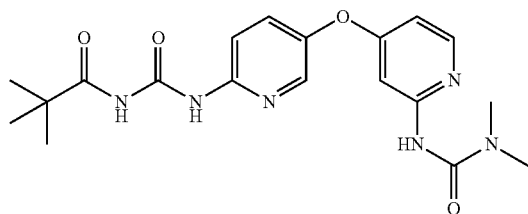
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.042 g, 0.412 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.036 mL, 0.412 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a mixture of Example A8 (0.09 g, 0.275 mmol) and TEA (0.1 mL) in THF (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 1.5 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The material was layered with EtOAc, allowed to stand overnight and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford 1-methyl-N-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide (35 mg, 27%) as a peach-colored solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.52 (s, 1H), 10.50 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.22 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 455.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 22

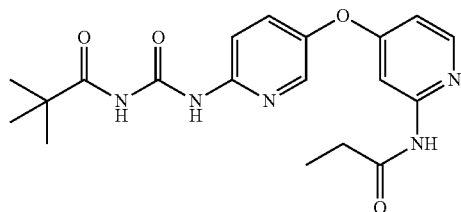
A solution of Example B2 (0.104 g, 0.901 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.079 mL, 0.901 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A2 (0.11 g, 0.450 mmol) and TEA (0.188 mL, 1.351 mmol) in THF (4 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with 10% MeOH/DCM (1×), then DCM (1×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-carboxamide (42 mg, 24%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.98 (s, 2H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (t, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.75 (m, 2H), 3.67-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.08-2.06 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 386.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 23

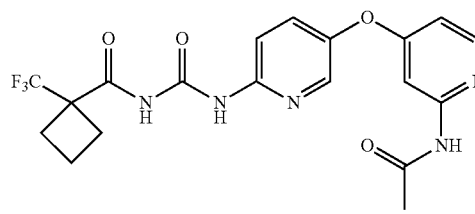
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.311 g, 3.07 mmol) in DCE (5 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.250 mL, 2.91 mmol) and heated at 100° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a solution of Example A9 (0.560 g, 2.049 mmol) and pyridine (0.250 mL, 3.10 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was re-purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl) pivalamide (441 mg, 54%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.29 (s, 1H), 9.12 (s, 1H), 8.20-8.17 (m, 2H), 8.08 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (s, 6H), 1.35 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 401.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 24

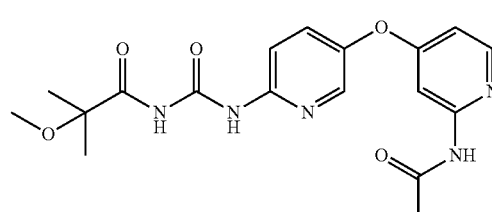
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.599 g, 5.92 mmol) in DCE (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.50 mL, 5.82 mmol) and heated at 100° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a solution of Example A10 (1.02 g, 3.95 mmol) and pyridine (0.5 mL, 6.19 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) and stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was re-purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex), suspended in MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford N-((5-((2-(propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (57 mg, 3.7%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.50 (s, 1H), 10.43 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.20 (s, 9H), 0.99 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 386.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 25

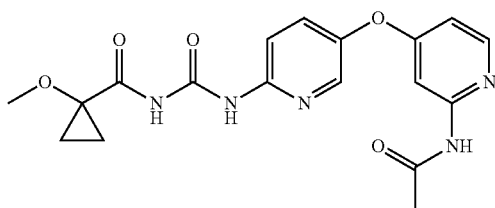
A solution of 1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarboxylic acid (0.250 g, 1.487 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.180 g, 1.418 mmol) followed by a catalytic amount of DMF and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (0.250 g, 1.668 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with Example A2 (0.200 g, 0.819 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, rinsed well with DCM, then THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarboxamide (140 mg, 37%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.14 (br s, 1H), 10.84 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (m, 2H), 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.90 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 438.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 26

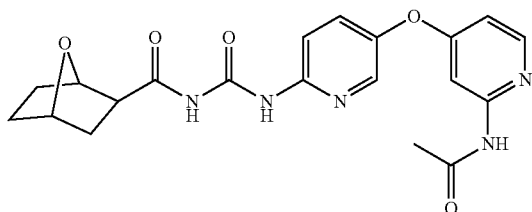
A mixture of Example B1 (0.124 g, 0.614 mmol), Example A2 (0.1 g, 0.409 mmol) and 1-methylpyrrolidine (10.46 mg, 0.123 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was heated at 55° C. overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was re-purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA); combined fractions were neutralized with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide (45 mg, 28%) as a white amorphous solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.81 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H), 10.24 (br s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=3.0 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 388.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 27

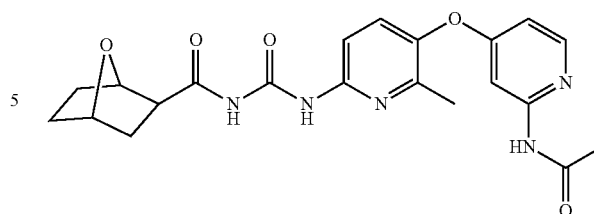
A solution of Example B6 (0.250 g, 2.153 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.250 g, 1.970 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (0.250 g, 1.668 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with Example A2 (0.200 g, 0.819 mmol) and stirred at RT for 3 days. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with DCM and THF, the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via prep-TLC (EtOAc/THF) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide (18 mg, 5.4%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.61-10.28 (m, 2H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (m, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 386.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 28

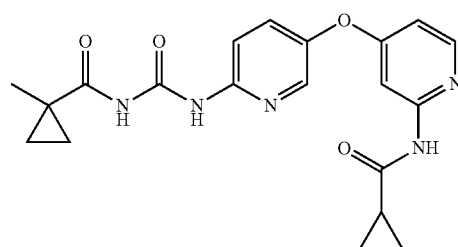
A solution of Example B3 (0.300 g, 2.110 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.260 g, 2.048 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (0.500 g, 3.34 mmol), stirred for 1 h, treated with Example A2 (0.200 g, 0.819 mmol) and pyridine (0.065 g, 0.819 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxamide (145 mg, 43%) as an off-white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.97 (s, 1H), 10.87 (s, 1H), 10.56 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.58 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.64-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.47-1.41 (m, 1H); MS (ESI) m/z: 412.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 29

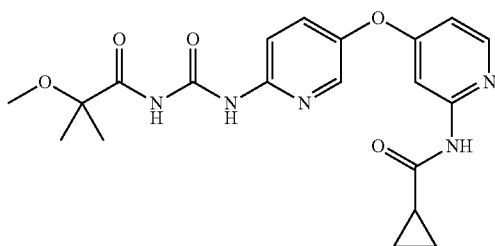
A solution of Example B3 (0.300 g, 2.110 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.260 g, 2.048 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF, stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with silver cyanate (0.400 g, 2.67 mmol) and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was treated with Example A4 (0.120 g, 0.465 mmol) and pyridine (0.037 g, 0.465 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h and the solids removed via filtration. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-6-methylpyridin-2-ylcarbamoyl-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carboxamide (75 mg, 36%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.90 (s, 1H), 10.85 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (t, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (t, J=4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (dd, J=8.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 5H); MS (ESI) m/z: 426.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 30

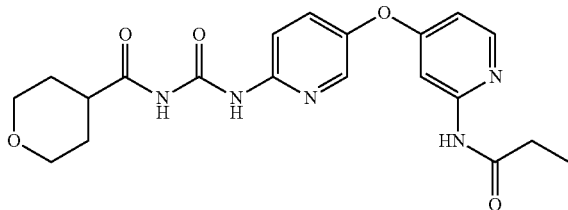
A solution of Example B4 (0.163 g, 0.888 mmol) and Example A7 (0.120 g, 0.444 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was treated with 1-methylpyrrolidine (0.011 g, 0.133 mmol) and heated at 65° C. for 16 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). Combined fractions were neutralized with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide (58 mg, 33%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.15 (br s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.95-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.20-1.19 (m, 2H), 0.75-0.74 (m, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 396.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 31

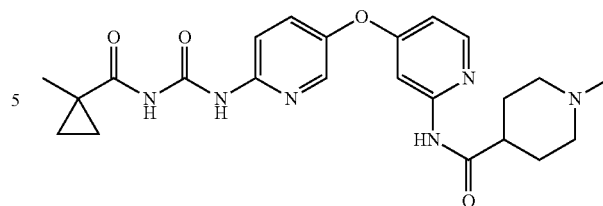
A mixture of Example B1 (0.164 g, 0.814 mmol), Example A7 (0.11 g, 0.407 mmol) and 1-methylpyrrolidine (0.017 g, 0.203 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) was heated at 65° C. for 16 h, then cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). Combined fractions were neutralized with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (83 mg, 49%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.87 (s, 1H), 10.81 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 1.96-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.35 (s, 6H), 0.75 (d, J=6.3 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 32

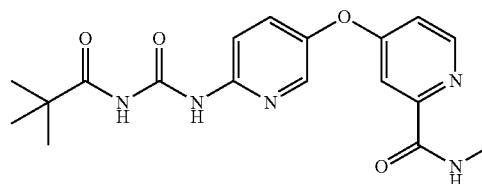
A solution of Example B5 (113 mg, 0.871 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (111 mg, 0.871 mmol), heated at 80° C. for 45 min, cooled to RT, treated with a solution of DIEA (323 mg, 2.497 mmol) and Example A10 (150 mg, 0.581 mmol) in dioxane (4.50 mL) and stirred at RT for 3 h. The mixture was treated with EtOAc, washed successively with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 1N NaOH, then brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). The organics were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-(5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (35 mg, 13%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 10.88 (s, 1H), 10.50 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (d, J=11.3 Hz, 2H), 2.69-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.49 (m, 2H), 2.33 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (d, J=13.1 Hz, 2H), 1.62-1.60 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 33

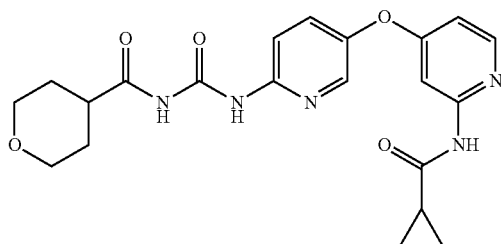
A solution of 1-methylcyclopropane carboxylic acid (0.150 g, 1.498 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.180 g, 1.418 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (0.400 g, 2.67 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with Example A8 (0.150 g, 0.458 mmol) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide (68 mg, 32%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.25 (s, 1H), 10.51 (s, 1H), 10.10 (br s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (d, J=11.0 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.21 (m, 2H), 0.75 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 453.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 34

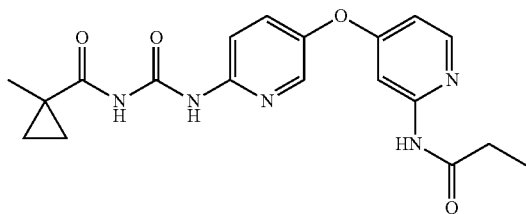
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.106 g, 1.044 mmol) in DCE (5 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.091 mL, 1.044 mmol), stirred at RT for 30 min, heated at 75° C. for 1.5 h and cooled to RT. The mixture was added to a solution of Example A11 (0.15 g, 0.614 mmol) and TEA (0.25 mL) in THF (5 mL) and stirred at RT for 3.5 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (2×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford N-methyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide (130 mg, 56%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.78 (q, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J=5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 3H), 1.22 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 372.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 35

A solution of Example B5 (0.096 g, 0.740 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.081 mL, 0.925 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated at 75° C. for 3 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A7 (0.1 g, 0.370 mmol) and TEA (0.155 mL, 1.110 mmol) in THF (5 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with EtOAc (2x) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc). The material was suspended in 30% MeCN/water (4 mL), sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (61 mg, 39%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 10.88 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.31-3.29 (m, 2H), 2.68-2.66 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.60 (m, 2H), 0.75 (d, J=6.2 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 426.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

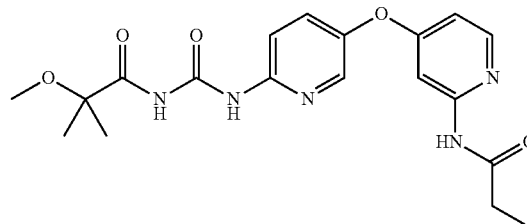


Example 36

A solution of 1-methylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (174 mg, 1.742 mmol) in DCM (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (221 mg, 1.742 mmol) and catalytic DMF, stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with silver cyanate (522 mg, 3.48 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with Example A10 (150 mg, 0.581 mmol) and stirred at RT for 17 h. The mixture was diluted with DCM, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford 1-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (85 mg, 38%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.49 (s, 1H), 10.14-10.12 (m, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz,

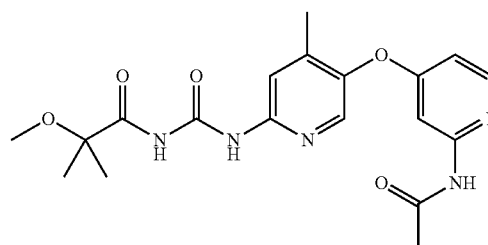
64

1H), 7.66 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.21-1.20 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.75-0.74 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 384.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 37

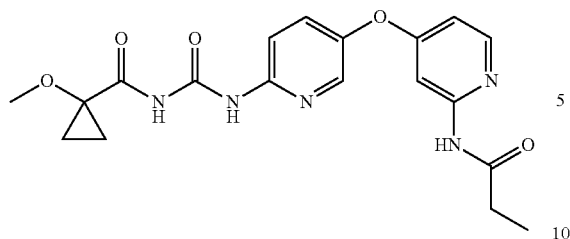
A mixture of Example A10 (100 mg, 0.387 mmol), N-methylpyrrolidine (33 mg, 0.387 mmol) and Example B1 (0.171 g, 0.852 mmol) in dioxane (2 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, diluted with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford 2-methoxy-2-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propanamide (86 mg, 54%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.82 (s, 1H), 10.49 (s, 1H), 10.23 (br s, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 6.70 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.33 (q, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (s, 6H), 0.99 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 402.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 38

A mixture of Example B1 (0.156 g, 0.774 mmol), Example A12 (0.1 g, 0.387 mmol) and DBU (5.84 μL, 0.039 mmol) in dioxane (3 mL) was heated at 60° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). Combined fractions were treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2x) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide (109 mg, 70%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.75 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 10.18 (br s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.94 (br s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 402.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

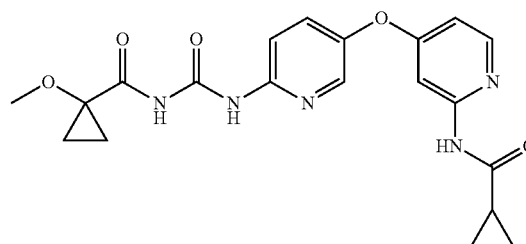
65



Example 39

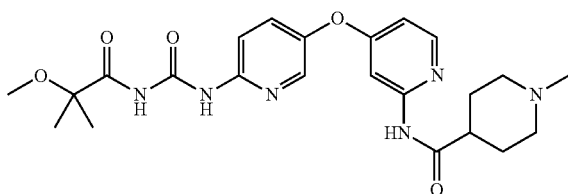
A mixture of Example A10 (100 mg, 0.387 mmol), N-methylpyrrolidine (33 mg, 0.387 mmol) and Example B7 (170 mg, 0.852 mmol) in dioxane (2 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford 1-methoxy-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide (60 mg, 39%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.89-10.86 (br s, 1H), 10.51 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.08-8.07 (br m, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.32 (br m, 1H), 6.72 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.36 (q, J=3.8 Hz, 2H), 1.24 (m, 4H), 1.01 (t, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 400.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

66



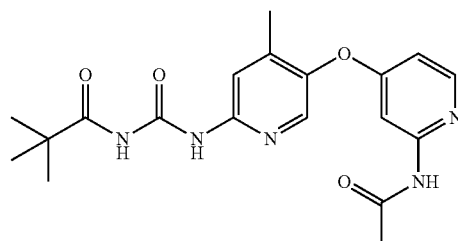
Example 41

A mixture of Example B7 (0.150 g, 0.555 mmol) Example A7 (0.150 g, 0.555 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.100 g, 1.174 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was heated at 80° C. for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-((5-((cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide (70 mg, 30%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.87 (br s, 2H), 10.44 (br s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (s, 3H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.23 (s, 4H), 0.75 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 412.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 40

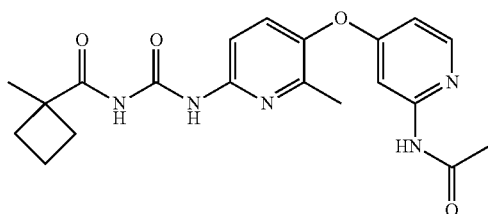
A solution of 2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoic acid (0.400 g, 3.39 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.400 g, 3.15 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF, stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with silver cyanate (0.800 g, 5.34 mmol), stirred for 1 h, treated with Example A8 (0.200 g, 0.611 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-((4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide (79 mg, 27%). NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.83 (s, 1H), 10.51 (s, 1H), 10.25 (br s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.74 (d, J=11.0 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.78 (dd, J=12.6, 10.3 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (d, J=12.5 Hz, 2H), 1.55 (td, J=12.3, 3.7 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (s, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 471.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 42

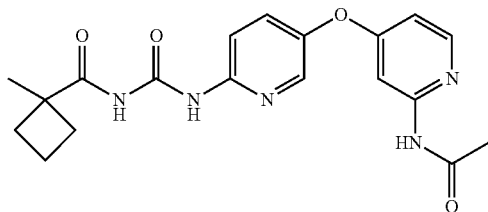
A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.059 g, 0.581 mmol) in DCE (3 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.068 mL, 0.774 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, then heated at 80° C. for 2 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A12 (0.1 g, 0.387 mmol) and TEA (0.162 mL, 1.162 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with water, extracted with DCM (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (81 mg, 54%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.17 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H), 10.42 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (s, 2H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 386.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 43

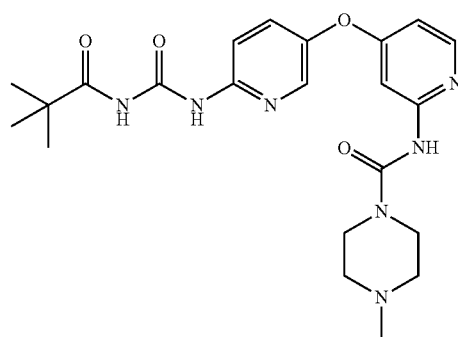
A solution of Example B8 (0.600 g, 5.26 mmol) in DCM (25 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.600 g, 4.73 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (1.20 g, 8.01 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with Example A4 (0.250 g, 0.968 mmol) and catalytic pyridine (1 drop) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide (72 mg, 17%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.10 (s, 1H), 10.55 (m, 2H), 8.17 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63-7.56 (m, 2H), 6.62 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.85 (m, 3H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.43 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 398.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 44

A solution of Example B8 (0.600 g, 5.26 mmol) in DCM (25 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.600 g, 4.73 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (1.200 g, 8.01 mmol), stirred at RT for 2 h, treated with Example A2 (0.200 g, 0.819 mmol) and catalytic pyridine (1 drop) and stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide (70 mg, 21%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.18 (s, 1H), 10.56 (m, 2H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.89 (m, 3H), 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.43 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 384.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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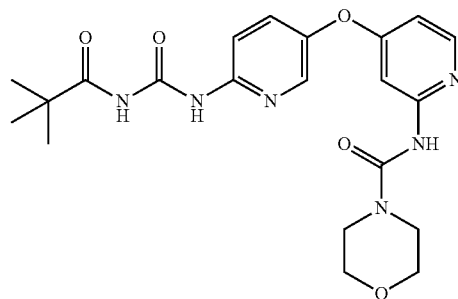
Example 45

## Method A

A mixture of Example C2 (0.145 g, 0.351 mmol) 1-methylpiperazine (0.105 g, 1.052 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (2.99 mg, 0.035 mmol) in dioxane (3 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 4-methyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (60 mg, 38%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.25 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (m, 4H), 2.24 (m, 4H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 456.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

## Method B

A suspension of trimethylacetamide (3.50 g, 34.6 mmol) in DCE (30 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (4.40 g, 34.7 mmol) and stirred at RT for 1 hour and then at 90° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT and added to a solution of Example A13 (9.20 g, 28.0 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) and the resultant mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to provide 4-methyl-N-4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (8.70 g, 67%) as off-white solid. MS (ESI) m/z: 456.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

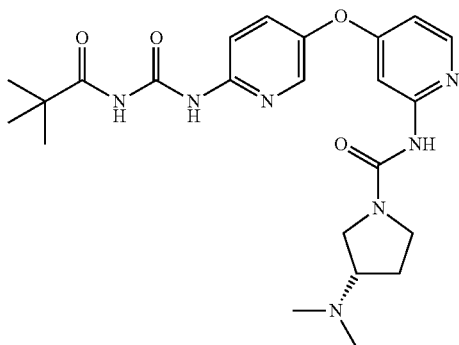


Example 46

A mixture of Example C2 (0.145 g, 0.351 mmol), morpholine (0.092 g, 1.052 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (2.99 mg, 0.035 mmol) in dioxane (3 mL) was heated at 80° C.

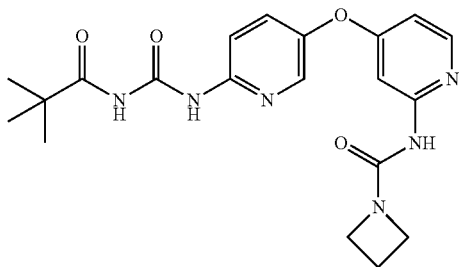
69

overnight, cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-(4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide (80 mg, 52%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.43 (s, 1H), 9.29 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (m, 4H), 3.39 (m, 4H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 443.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 47

A mixture of Example C2 (0.265 g, 0.641 mmol), (3S)—N,N-dimethylaminopyrrolidine (0.220 g, 1.923 mmol) and 1-methylpyrrolidine (5.46 mg, 0.064 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration and dried to afford (S)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (110 mg, 37%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.24 (br s, 1H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.28 (m, 1H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.12 (s, 6H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 470.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

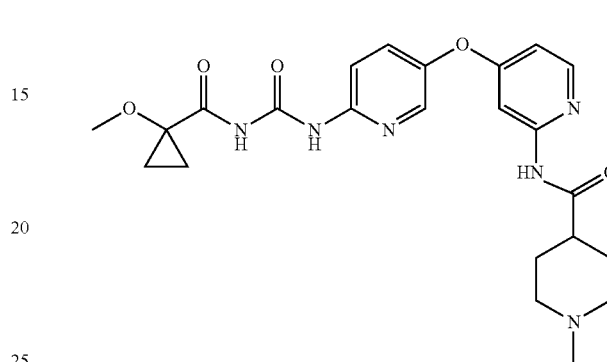


Example 48

A mixture of Example C2 (0.265 g, 0.641 mmol), azetidine hydrochloride (0.120 g, 1.282 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.065 g, 0.769 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was further purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA); the organics were

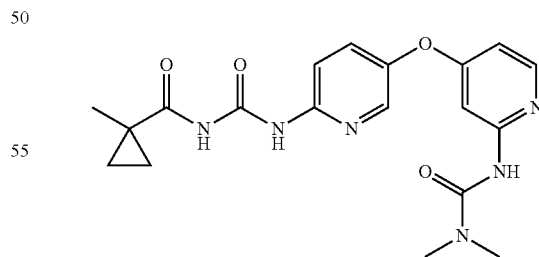
70

removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (4×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide (70 mg, 25%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.21 (s, 1H), 10.43 (s, 1H), 9.09 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 4H), 2.12-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 413.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 49

A solution of Example B6 (0.450 g, 3.88 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.450 g, 3.55 mmol) followed by catalytic DMF and stirred at RT for 1 h. The mixture was treated with silver cyanate (1.000 g, 6.67 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with Example A8 (0.120 g, 0.367 mmol) followed by catalytic pyridine and stirred at RT for 2 h. The solids were removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM/TEA) to afford N-(4-(((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide (28 mg, 16%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.00 (br s, 1H), 10.59-10.30 (m, 2H), 8.24 (d, J=3.0 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.14-7.90 (br m, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.75 (d, J=11.0 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (m, 1H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.79 (t, J=11.6 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (d, J=12.5 Hz, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 469.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

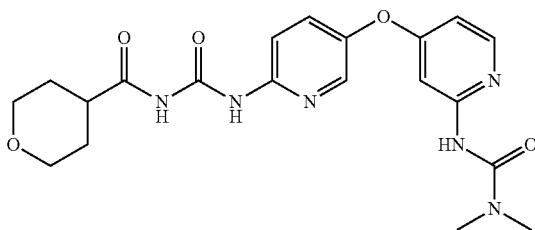


Example 50

A mixture of Example A9 (0.200 g, 0.732 mmol), Example B4 (0.268 g, 1.464 mmol) and DBU (0.011 mL, 0.073 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL) was heated at 50° C. for 1 h, then 65° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, concentrated to

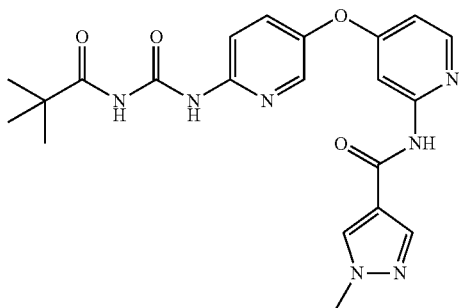
71

dryness, purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM), and further purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). The organics were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (4×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide (37 mg, 13%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.13 (br s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (br d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.21-1.20 (m, 2H), 0.75-0.74 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 399.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 51

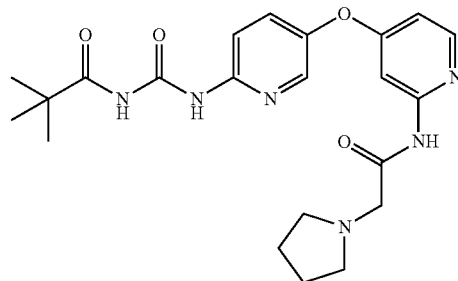
A suspension of Example B5 (0.596 g, 4.61 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.820 mL, 9.69 mmol), stirred at RT for 10 min, then heated at 80° C. for 4 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, treated with Example A9 (0.200 g, 0.732 mmol), pyridine (0.125 mL, 1.481 mmol) and THF (5 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). The organics were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (4×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl) tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (45 mg, 14%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.05 (s, 1H), 10.88 (br s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.30-3.25 (m, 2H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.69-2.64 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.55 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 429.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



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Example 52

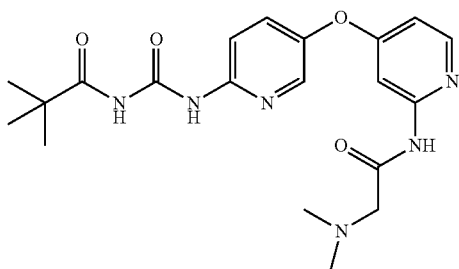
A suspension of 1-methylpyrazolecarboxylic acid (0.069 g, 0.547 mmol) in thionyl chloride (1.50 mL, 20.66 mmol) was heated at 60° C. for 0.5 h, concentrated to dryness, treated with toluene and concentrated to dryness (3×). The residue was treated with a solution of Example C1 (0.150 g, 0.455 mmol) in pyridine (5 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with water, stirred for 0.5 h and the resulting solid collected via filtration. The material was suspended in MTBE, sonicated collected via filtration and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (128 mg, 64%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.58 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.11-8.09 (m, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.76-7.75 (m, 2H), 6.74 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 438.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 53

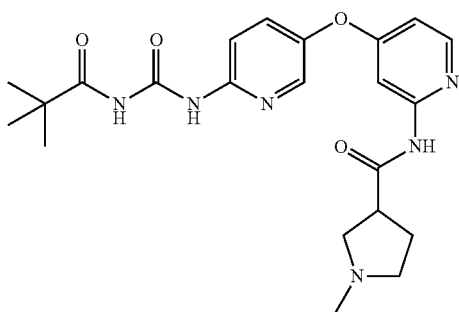
A solution of 1-pyrrolidinylacetic acid (0.082 g, 0.638 mmol) in thionyl chloride (3 mL, 41.1 mmol) and DCM (3 mL) was stirred at RT for 3 h, concentrated to dryness, suspended in THF (5 mL), added to a 0° C. solution of Example C1 (0.15 g, 0.455 mmol) and DIEA (0.239 mL, 1.366 mmol) in THF (5 mL), allowed to warm to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was treated with 10% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc). The material was further purified via preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM/TEA) to afford N-((5-((2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (31 mg, 15%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J=5.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 2H), 2.58 (s, 4H), 1.73-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 441.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 54

A suspension of 2-(dimethylamino)acetyl chloride hydrochloride (0.101 g, 0.638 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added to a 0° C. solution of Example C1 (0.15 g, 0.455 mmol) and DIEA (0.239 mL, 1.366 mmol) in THF (5 mL), allowed to warm to RT and stirred overnight. Additional 2-(dimethylamino)acetyl chloride hydrochloride (0.200 g), DIEA (0.239 mL, 1.366 mmol) and DCM (5 mL) were added and the mixture stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with 10% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM/TEA) to afford N-((5-((2-(2-(dimethylamino)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (86 mg, 46%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.95 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, J=5.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 2H), 2.25 (s, 6H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 415.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

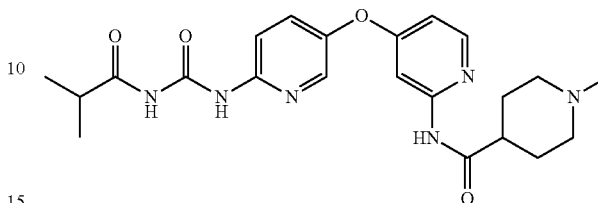


Example 55

A solution of 1-methyl-pyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid (0.082 g, 0.638 mmol) in thionyl chloride (3 mL, 41.1 mmol) and DCM (3 mL) was stirred at RT for 3 h, concentrated to dryness, suspended in THF (5 mL), added to a 0° C. solution of Example C1 (0.15 g, 0.455 mmol) and DIEA (0.239 mL, 1.366 mmol) in THF (5 mL), allowed to warm to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was treated with 10% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM/TEA) to afford 1-methyl-N-((4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-3-carboxamide (113 mg, 56%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.54 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz,

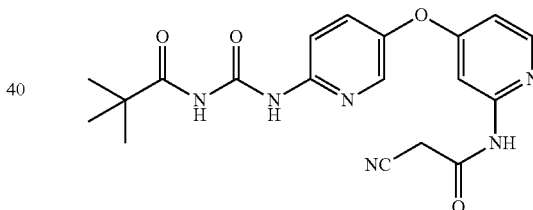
74

1H), 8.09 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.71 (t, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.45-2.32 (m, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.96-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 441.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 56

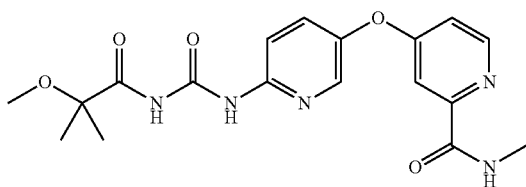
A mixture of Example C1 (0.15 g, 0.455 mmol), cyanoacetic acid (0.080 mL, 1.206 mmol), TBTU (0.258 g, 0.804 mmol) and DIEA (0.35 mL, 2.009 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was stirred at RT overnight, treated with 10% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM/TEA) to afford N-((5-((2-(2-(cyanoacetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide (126 mg, 79%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.92 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 2H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 397.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 57

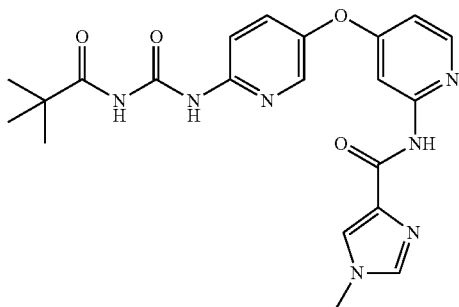
A solution of isobutyrylchloride (0.400 g, 3.75 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.800 g, 5.34 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with Example A8 (0.200 g, 0.611 mmol) and catalytic pyridine and stirred at RT for 1 h. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-((4-(((6-(3-isobutyrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide (111 mg, 41%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.12 (s, 1H), 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.51 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (m, 3H), 2.43-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.09 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 441.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 58

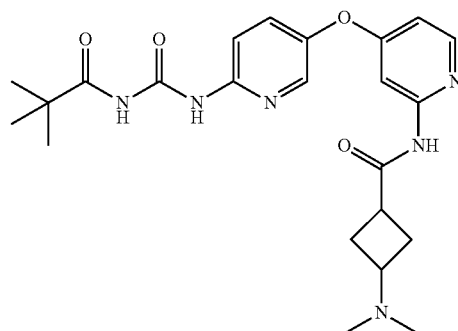
A mixture of Example A11 (0.10 g, 0.409 mmol), Example B1 (0.165 g, 0.819 mmol) and 1-methylpyrrolidine (0.1 mL) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 60° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford 4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide (51 mg, 31%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.84 (s, 1H), 10.26 (br s, 1H), 8.79 (d, J=5.4 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (br s, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J=5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.78 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 3H), 1.36 (s, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 388.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 59

A mixture of Example C1 (0.15 g, 0.455 mmol), 1-methyl-1H-imidazole-4-carboxylic acid (0.172 g, 1.366 mmol), TBTU (0.439 g, 1.366 mmol) and DIEA (0.476 mL, 2.73 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was stirred at RT for 2 h, then heated at 60° C. overnight. Additional 1-methyl-1H-imidazole-4-carboxylic acid (0.172 g, 1.366 mmol) and TBTU (0.439 g, 1.366 mmol) were added and the mixture heated at 60° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with 10% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was further purified via preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM) to afford 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide (52 mg, 26%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.47 (s, 1H), 8.29 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J=1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (dd, J=5.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 438.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 60, 61

A solution of methyl 3-oxocyclobutanecarboxylate (0.5 g, 3.90 mmol) in EtOAc (10 mL) was treated with dimethylamine (1M in THF, 11.71 mL, 11.71 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated portion-wise with sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (1.158 g, 5.46 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with 1N NaOH, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford methyl 3-(dimethylamino)cyclobutanecarboxylate (596 mg, 97%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.33-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.97 (s, 6H), 1.88-1.85 (m, 2H).

A solution of methyl 3-(dimethylamino)cyclobutanecarboxylate (0.596 g, 3.79 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was treated with HCl (6N, 10 mL, 60 mmol) and heated at 70° C. overnight. The organics were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was treated with MeCN, frozen and lyophilized to afford 3-(dimethylamino)cyclobutanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (686 mg, 101%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.86 (br s, 1H), 3.56-3.48 (m, 1H), 2.83-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.58 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 6H), 2.41-2.33 (m, 4H).

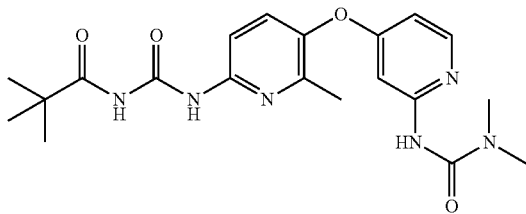
A solution of 3-(dimethylamino)cyclobutanecarboxylic acid hydrochloride (0.245 g, 1.366 mmol) in thionyl chloride (3 mL, 41.1 mmol) and DCM (3 mL) was heated at 40° C. for 3 h, concentrate to dryness, suspended in DCM (5 mL), added to a 0° C. solution of Example C1 (0.15 g, 0.455 mmol) and pyridine (3 mL) in DCM (5 mL), allowed to warm to RT and stirred overnight. The mixture was treated with 10% K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM/TEA) to afford:

Example 60 (cis isomer): (1s,3s)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide (104 mg, 50%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.23 (s, 1H), 10.48 (s, 1H), 10.42 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.08 (m, 2H), 1.99 (s, 6H), 1.94-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.22 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 455.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

Example 61 (trans isomer): (1r,3r)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide (22 mg, 11%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.50-10.47 (m, 1H), 10.44-10.43 (m, 1H), 8.26 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J=9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d,

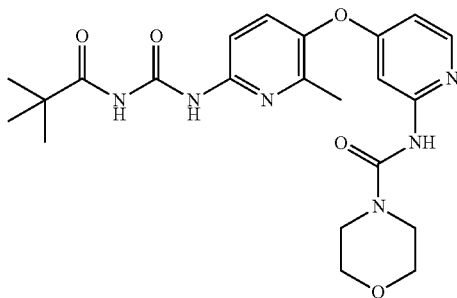
77

J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J=5.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.14-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.11-1.97 (m, 10H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 455.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 62

A suspension of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (2.24 g, 22.1 mmol) in DCE (15 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (1.80 mL, 21.2 mmol), heated at 100° C. for 30 min, cooled to RT, added drop-wise to a solution of Example A14 (4.54 g, 15.8 mmol) and pyridine (1.80 mL, 22.3 mmol) in THF (75 mL), and stirred at RT for ~1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was partitioned into EtOAc and sat'd NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layers was separated and back-extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined organics were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to dryness to afford an orange solid. The solid was purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl) carbamoyl)pivalamide (4.02 g, 61%) as a light cream-colored solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.14 (s, 1H), 10.39 (s, 1H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (s, 6H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 415.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 63

A mixture of Example A3 (1.2 g, 4.52 mmol), t-butyl carbamate (1.058 g, 9.03 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2.94 g, 9.03 mmol) and DPPF (0.351 g, 0.632 mmol) in dioxane (25 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.290 g, 0.316 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 100° C. for 3 days. The mixture was cooled to RT, diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford tert-butyl 4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (456 mg, 29%). MS (ESI) m/z: 347.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A mixture of tert-butyl 4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (0.438 g, 1.265 mmol) and

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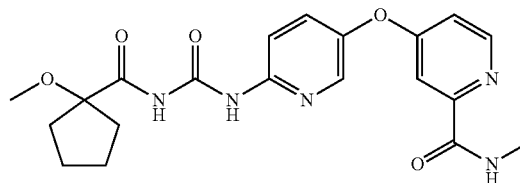
NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2.029 g, 37.9 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and THF (10 mL) was treated with zinc dust (0.827 g, 12.65 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth, washed with EtOAc and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford crude tert-butyl 4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (100% yield assumed) which was used without further purification. MS (ESI) m/z: 317.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.192 g, 1.897 mmol) in DCE (5 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.160 mL, 1.897 mmol), stirred at RT for 10 min, then heated at 80° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, added to a solution of tert-butyl 4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (0.400 g, 1.264 mmol) and pyridine (0.112 mL, 1.391 mmol) in THF (10 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford tert-butyl 4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (367 mg, 65%). MS (ESI) m/z: 444.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A mixture of tert-butyl 4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (0.370 g, 0.834 mmol) in TFA (5 mL) was stirred at RT for 0.5 h and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-aminopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl) carbamoyl)pivalamide (280 mg, 98%). MS (ESI) m/z: 344.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of N-((5-((2-aminopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl) carbamoyl)pivalamide (0.280 g, 0.815 mmol) in pyridine (6 mL) was treated with isopropenyl chloroformate (0.100 mL, 0.913 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was treated with water and DCM, stirred for 0.5 h, the layers separated and the aqueous layer extracted with additional DCM (3×). The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford prop-1-en-2-yl 4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (328 mg, 94%). MS (ESI) m/z: 428.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

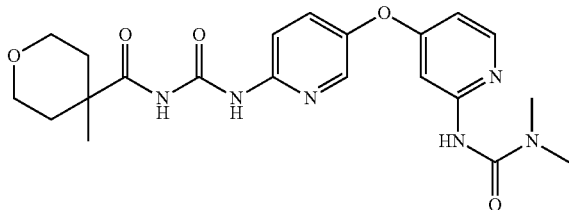
A mixture of prop-1-en-2-yl 4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl carbamate (0.164 g, 0.384 mmol), morpholine (0.067 g, 0.767 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (3.27 mg, 0.038 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified twice via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM, then MeOH/EtOAc). The material was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with DCM (4×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and further purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl morpholine-4-carboxamide (21 mg, 12%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.14 (s, 1H), 10.39 (s, 1H), 9.27 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (m, 4H), 3.38 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 457.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



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## Example 64

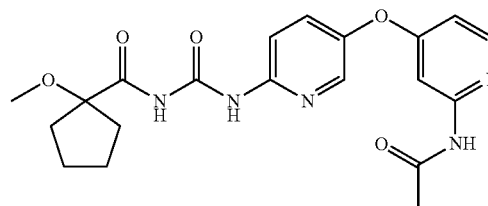
A mixture of Example B9 (0.217 g, 0.573 mmol), Example A11 (0.07 g, 0.287 mmol), and 1-methylpyrrolidine (0.1 mL, 0.962 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 60° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The material was further purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA); combined fractions were treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (3×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford 4-(((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopentanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide (40 mg, 34%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.86 (s, 1H), 10.45 (br s, 1H), 8.77 (q, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (br s, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J=5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.78 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 3H), 1.93 (m, 4H), 1.66 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 65

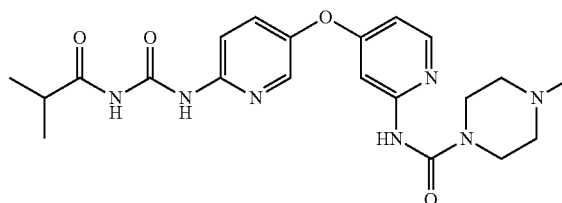
A mixture of Example B10 (98 mg, 0.686 mmol) in DCE (2 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (87 mg, 0.686 mmol), stirred at RT for 5 min, then heated at 80° C. for 45 min. The mixture was cooled to RT, added drop-wise to a solution of DIEA (254 mg, 1.967 mmol) and Example A9 (125 mg, 0.457 mmol) in dioxane (2 mL) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was treated with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). The organics were removed under reduced pressure and the aqueous residue was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, allowed to stand at RT and the resulting solid was collected via filtration and dried to afford N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carboxamide (74 mg, 36%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.36 (br s, 1H), 10.52 (br s, 1H), 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 8.14-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.68 (br d, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 6.62-6.58 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.59 (m, 2H), 3.44 (t, J=11.2 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (s, 6H), 2.06 (d, J=13.4 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (br s, 2H), 1.23 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 443.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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## Example 66

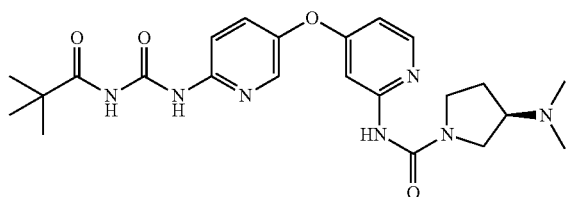
A suspension of isobutyramide (3.00 g, 34.4 mmol) in DCE (30 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (4.40 g, 34.7 mmol) and stirred at RT for 1 hour and then at 90° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT and added to a solution of Example A13 (5.80 g, 17.7 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) and the resultant mixture was stirred at RT overnight. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The enriched material was crystallized from MeCN to provide 4-methyl-N-(4-(((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide as a light yellow solid (2.95 g, 37%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.10 (s, 1H), 10.84 (s, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (t, J=4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.24 (t, J=4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 442.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 67

A mixture of Example B9 (0.186 g, 0.819 mmol), Example A2 (0.1 g, 0.409 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (10.46 mg, 0.123 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was heated at 55° C. for 4 h, cooled to RT, and stirred overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness and purified via reverse-phase chromatography (MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O with 0.1% TFA). Combined fractions were treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford N-((5-((2-(2-methoxycyclopentanecarboxamide (79 mg, 47%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 10.84 (s, 1H), 10.55 (s, 1H), 10.40 (br s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (br s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.94-1.92 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.65 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 68

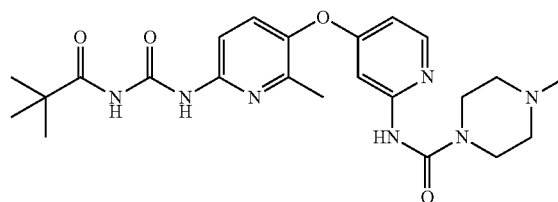
A solution of phenyl carbamate (2 g, 14.58 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) was treated with (R)—N,N-dimethylpyrrolidine-3-amine (2.498 g, 21.88 mmol), stirred at RT for 3 h and concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O, treated with HCl (2M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 3 mL), stirred for 1 h and concentrated to dryness. The material was dissolved in EtOAc, treated slowly with Hex until solids formed, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford (R)-3-(dimethylamino)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride (1.8 g, 79%). MS (ESI) m/z: 158.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A mixture of Example A1 (0.500 g, 1.987 mmol), (R)-3-(dimethylamino)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride (0.770 g, 3.97 mmol) and Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.295 g, 3.97 mmol) and Xantphos (0.230 g, 0.397 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.182 g, 0.199 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 100° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with THF, the solids removed via filtration, washed with THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (720 mg, 97%). MS (ESI) m/z: 373.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.720 g, 1.934 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and THF (10 mL) was treated with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (3.10 g, 58.0 mmol) followed by zinc dust (1.264 g, 19.34 mmol) and the mixture stirred at RT for 0.5 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration and washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was re-filtered and concentrated to dryness to afford (R)—N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-3-(dimethylamino)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (600 mg, 91%). MS (ESI) m/z: 343.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.248 g, 2.453 mmol) in DCE (5 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.197 mL, 2.331 mmol), heated at 100° C. for 1 h, cooled to RT, added drop-wise to a solution of (R)—N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-3-(dimethylamino)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.600 g, 1.752 mmol) and pyridine (0.198 mL, 2.453 mmol) in THF (10 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, treated with satd. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, extracted with EtOAc (4×) and the combined organics were washed with water, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (280 mg, 34%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (br s, 1H), 8.78 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.15 (s, 6H), 2.08-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 470.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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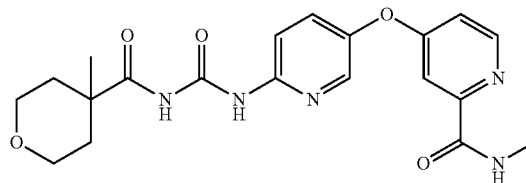


Example 69

A suspension of Example A3 (0.700 g, 2.64 mmol), Example C3 (0.300 g, 2.095 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.717 g, 5.27 mmol) and X-Phos (0.050 g, 0.105 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.048 g, 0.053 mmol) and heated at 110° C. for 13 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, the solids removed via filtration, washed with THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 4-methyl-N-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (76 mg, 56%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.22 (t, J=8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (t, J=4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.25 (t, J=4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.15 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 373.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 4-methyl-N-(4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (0.400 g, 1.074 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was treated with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2.00 g, 37.4 mmol) followed by zinc powder (1.00 g, 15.29 mmol) and the mixture stirred at RT overnight. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and the filtrate concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with DCM and a few drops of MeOH, the solids again removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford N-(4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (290 mg, 79%). MS (ESI) m/z: 343.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

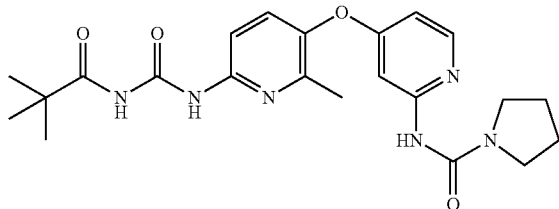
A solution of trimethylacetylchloride (0.300 g, 2.488 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was treated with silver cyanate (0.600 g, 4.00 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with N-(4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (0.290 g, 0.847 mmol) and catalytic pyridine and stirred at RT for 1 week. The solids were removed via filtration, washed with DCM and THF and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford 4-methyl-N-(4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (280 mg, 68%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.15 (s, 1H), 10.41 (s, 1H), 9.24 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (br d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (br s, 4H), 2.28-2.23 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 470.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



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## Example 70

A solution of Example B10 (0.053 g, 0.373 mmol) in DCE (1 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.033 mL, 0.373 mmol), stirred at RT for 0.5 h, then heated at 75° C. for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, treated with a solution of Example A11 (0.070 g, 0.287 mmol) and TEA (0.12 mL) in THF (3 mL) and stirred at RT for 3 h. The mixture was treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (2×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-methyl-4-((6-(3-(4-methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-carbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide (71 mg, 58%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.57 (s, 1H), 8.80 (q, J=4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, J=5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 2.78 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 3H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.27 (s, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 414.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 71

A solution of phenylcarbamate (2 g, 14.58 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) was treated with pyrrolidine (4 mL, 47.9 mmol), stirred at RT overnight and concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in DCM, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (1.305 g, 78%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 5.61 (s, 2H), 3.15 (m, 4H), 1.75 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 115.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

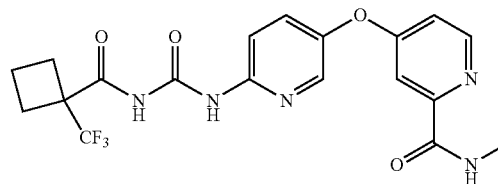
A mixture of Example A3 (0.500 g, 1.882 mmol), pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (1.074 g, 9.41 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.226 g, 3.76 mmol) and Xantphos (0.218 g, 0.376 mmol) in dioxane (100 mL) was sparged with Ar, treated with Pd2(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.172 g, 0.188 mmol), sparged again with Ar and heated at 100° C. overnight. The mixture was cooled to RT, diluted with THF, the solids removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (648 mg, 100%). MS (ESI) m/z: 344.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A mixture of N-4-((2-methyl-6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.720 g, 2.097 mmol) and NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (3.37 g, 62.9 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and THF (10 mL) was treated with zinc dust (1.371 g, 20.97 mmol) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration and the filtrate concentrated to dryness to afford N-4-((6-amino-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (658 mg, 100%). MS (ESI) m/z: 314.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.297 g, 2.94 mmol) in DCE (5 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.236 mL, 2.79 mmol), heated at 100° C. for 1 h, cooled to RT, added drop-wise to a solution of N-4-((6-amino-2-meth-

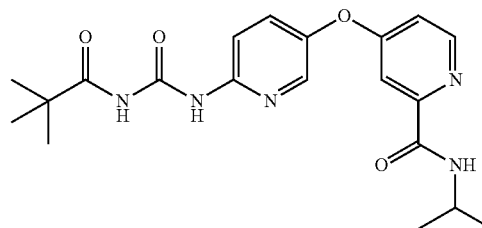
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ylpyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.658 g, 2.100 mmol) and pyridine (0.237 mL, 2.94 mmol) in THF (10 mL) and stirred at RT for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, treated with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with EtOAc (4×) and the combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness. The residue was treated with MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid was removed via filtration. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness, suspended in MeCN, sonicated, allowed to stand for 3 h and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (161 mg, 17%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.16 (s, 1H), 10.41 (s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.37 (m, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (m, 4H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.78 (m, 4H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 441.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 72

A solution of 1-trifluoromethyl-cyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid (0.413 g, 2.457 mmol) in DCM (8 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.179 mL, 2.047 mmol) and DMF (1 drop), stirred for at RT for 2 h, treated with silver cyanate (0.982 g, 6.55 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with a solution of 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide (0.2 g, 0.819 mmol) and DIEA (0.858 mL, 4.91 mmol) in dioxane (8 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, the solids removed via filtration through diatomaceous earth and washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water, then brine and the combined aqueous washes were back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-methyl-4-((6-(3-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide (0.259 g, 72%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.16 (br s, 1H), 10.87 (s, 1H), 8.79 (d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J=5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 3H), 2.67 (t, J=10.5 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.87 (m, 2H); MS (ESI) m/z: 438.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



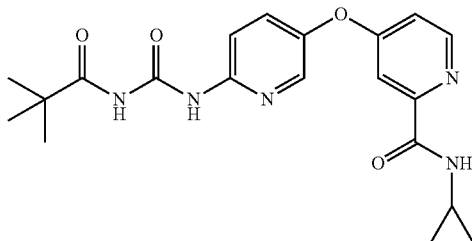
85

## Example 73

A 0° C. solution of isopropylamine (0.971 mL, 11.30 mmol) and DIEA (1.973 mL, 11.30 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) and THF (5 mL) was treated with 4-chloropicolinoyl chloride hydrochloride (0.8 g, 3.77 mmol) in one portion, warmed to RT and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine and the organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hex) to afford 4-chloro-N-isopropylpicolinamide (0.67 g, 90%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.60 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J=2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J=5.3, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.09 (m, 1H), 1.17 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 199.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 2-amino-5-hydroxypyridine (0.446 g, 4.05 mmol) in DMA (6.75 mL) was treated with potassium tert-butoxide (0.511 g, 4.55 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with DMA (2 mL) and a solution of 4-chloro-N-isopropylpicolinamide (0.67 g, 3.37 mmol) in DMA (6.75 mL) and stirred at RT overnight under Ar. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with 1N NaOH, then brine and the organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-isopropylpicolinamide (0.523 g, 57%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.46 (t, J=5.6 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dd, J=8.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J=5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 4.05-4.04 (m, 1H), 1.14 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 273.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.149 g, 1.469 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.129 mL, 1.469 mmol), heated at 80° C. for 1 h, cooled to RT, added drop-wise to a solution of 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-isopropylpicolinamide (0.2 g, 0.734 mmol) and DIEA (0.641 mL, 3.67 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water, and brine, and the combined aqueous washes were back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-isopropyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide (0.241 g, 82%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.45 (s, 1H), 8.50-8.49 (m, 2H), 8.30 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (dd, J=5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.05-4.04 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 1.15 (d, J=6.5 Hz, 6H); MS (ESI) m/z: 400.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 74

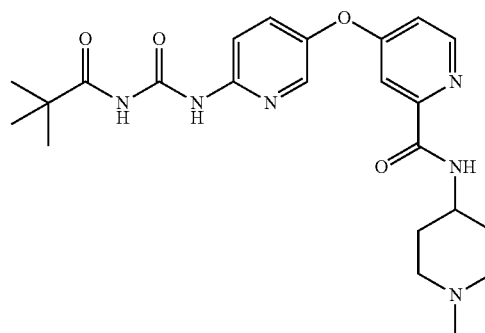
A 0° C. solution of cyclopropylamine (0.645 g, 11.30 mmol) and DIEA (1.973 mL, 11.30 mmol) in THF (15 mL)

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was treated with 4-chloropicolinoyl chloride hydrochloride (0.8 g, 3.77 mmol) in one portion, stirred at RT for 2 h, diluted with EtOAc and washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to dryness to afford 4-chloro-N-cyclopropylpicolinamide (0.86 g, 116%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.83 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.58 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J=2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=5.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.89-2.88 (m, 1H), 0.68-0.66 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 197.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 2-amino-5-hydroxypyridine (0.578 g, 5.25 mmol) in DMA (8.75 mL) was treated with potassium tert-butoxide (0.663 g, 5.90 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with a solution of 4-chloro-N-cyclopropylpicolinamide (0.86 g, 4.37 mmol) in DMA (8.75 mL) and stirred at RT for 20 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with 1N NaOH, then brine and the organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/EtOAc) to afford 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-cyclopropylpicolinamide (0.674 g, 57%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.72 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.11 (dd, J=5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 2.85-2.84 (m, 1H), 0.65-0.62 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 271.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.150 g, 1.480 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.130 mL, 1.480 mmol), heated at 80° C. for 1 h, cooled to RT, added drop-wise to a solution of 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-cyclopropylpicolinamide (0.2 g, 0.740 mmol) and DIEA (0.646 mL, 3.70 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) and stirred at RT for 20 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water, then brine and the combined aqueous washes were back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/DCM) to afford N-cyclopropyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide (0.196 g, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.46 (s, 1H), 8.75 (d, J=5.1 Hz, 1H), 8.50 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, J=5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.87-2.85 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 0.65 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 398.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



## Example 75

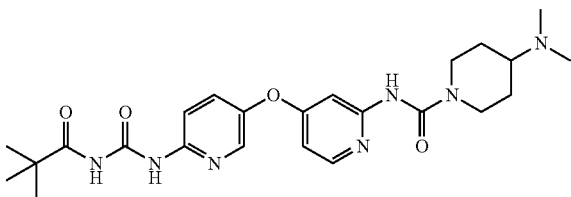
A 0° C. solution of 1-methyl-4-amino-piperidine (0.860 g, 7.53 mmol) and DIEA (2.63 mL, 15.06 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was treated with 4-chloropicolinoyl chloride hydrochloride (0.8 g, 3.77 mmol) in one portion, stirred at RT for 2 h, diluted with EtOAc and washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concen-

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trated to dryness to afford 4-chloro-N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)picolinamide (1.07 g, 112%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.61-8.60 (m, 2H), 8.00 (d, J=2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J=5.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.72 (m, 1H), 2.71 (d, J=11.3 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.67 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 254.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A solution of 2-amino-5-hydroxypyridine (0.557 g, 5.06 mmol) in DMA (8.5 mL) was treated with potassium tert-butoxide (0.639 g, 5.69 mmol), stirred at RT for 1 h, treated with a solution of 4-chloro-N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)picolinamide (1.07 g, 4.22 mmol) in DMA (8.5 mL) and stirred at RT for 20 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with 1N NaOH, then brine and the organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM/NH<sub>4</sub>OH) to afford 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)picolinamide (0.654 g, 47%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.49-8.48 (m, 2H), 7.81 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dd, J=8.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J=5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 3.69 (d, J=9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (d, J=11.1 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.93 (t, J=11.2 Hz, 2H), 1.68-1.62 (m, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 328.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of 2,2,2-trimethylacetamide (0.124 g, 1.222 mmol) in DCE (4 mL) was treated with oxalyl chloride (0.107 mL, 1.222 mmol), heated at 80° C. for 1 h, cooled to RT, added to a solution of 4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)picolinamide (0.2 g, 0.611 mmol) and DIEA (0.533 mL, 3.05 mmol) in dioxane (4 mL) and stirred at RT overnight. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc, washed with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, then brine and the combined aqueous washes were back-extracted with EtOAc. The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated to dryness and purified by silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM/TEA). The material was treated with MeCN, sonicated and the resulting solid collected via filtration to afford N-(1-methylpiperidin-4-yl)-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide (186 mg, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 10.45 (s, 1H), 8.54-8.53 (m, 2H), 8.30 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, J=5.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.66 (m, 1H), 2.70 (d, J=11.0 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 1.93 (t, J=11.1 Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 455.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

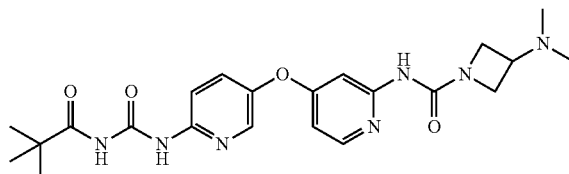


Example 76

A mixture of Example C2 (0.42 g, 1.02 mmol), 4-(dimethylamino)piperidine dihydrochloride (0.204 g, 1.02 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.182 g, 2.13 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The resultant material was dissolved in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized to afford 4-(dimethyl-

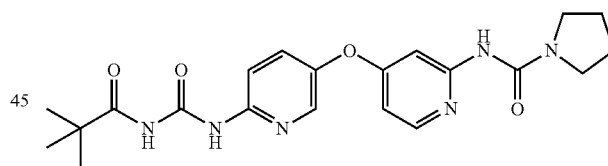
88

lamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide as a yellowish solid (64 mg, 13%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.17 (s, 1H), 10.40 (s, 1H), 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.18 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.01 (m, 2H), 3.37-3.11 (br s, 1H), 2.74-2.62 (m, 2H), 2.28 (s, 6H), 1.76-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.24 (m, 2H), 1.16 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 484.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 77

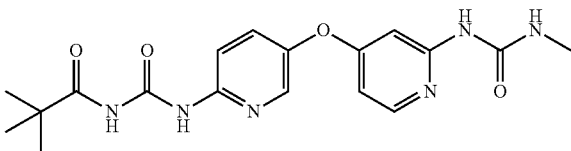
A mixture of Example C2 (0.42 g, 1.02 mmol), N,N-dimethyl-3-azetidinamine dihydrochloride (0.176 g, 1.02 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.182 g, 2.13 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT, concentrated to dryness and purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM). The resultant material was dissolved in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized to afford 3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide as a yellowish-white solid (59 mg, 11%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.45 (s, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J=2.38 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.03 (m, 4H), 3.95-3.82 (br s, 1H), 2.62 (s, 6H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 456.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 78

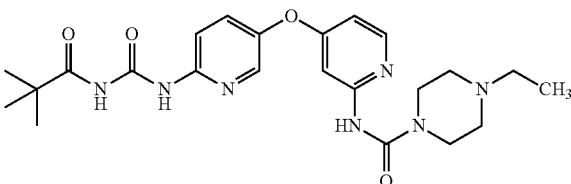
A mixture of Example C2 (0.163 g, 0.394 mmol), pyrrolidine (0.028 g, 0.394 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.017 g, 0.197 mmol) in dioxane (3 mL) was heated at 80° C. for 45 min, cooled to RT, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in MeCN and the mixture was sonicated for a few minutes. The light beige solid was collected by filtration, washed with MeCN and dried overnight at 80° C. to provide N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (0.118 g, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.39-3.30 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.71 (m, 4H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 427.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 79

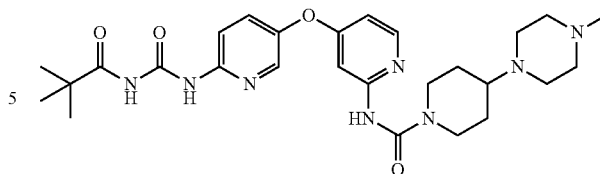
A mixture of Example C2 (0.163 g, 0.394 mmol), methylamine hydrochloride (0.053 g, 0.789 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.070 g, 0.828 mmol) in dioxane (3 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in MeCN and the mixture was sonicated for a few minutes. The light beige solid was collected by filtration and washed with MeCN. This solid was partitioned with DCM and water with stirring for 15 min. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with DCM (2×). The combined organics were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to dryness. The residue was suspended in MeCN/water, frozen and lyophilized to afford N-((5-((2-(3-methylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide as a white solid (0.199 g, 125%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.20 (s, 1H), 10.50 (s, 1H), 9.20 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.09-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.97-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J=5.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (d, J=4.6 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 387.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 80

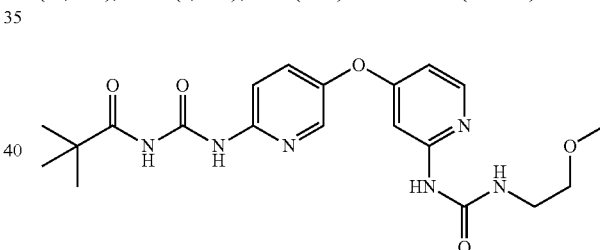
A mixture of Example C2 (0.203 g, 0.491 mmol), N-ethylpiperazine (0.1 mL, 0.79 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.021 g, 0.25 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 80° C. for 3 h, cooled to RT, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in DCM and stirred with sat'd NaHCO<sub>3</sub> for ~15 min. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with DCM (3×) and the organic phases combined, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to afford a light brown oil. The crude residue was purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford a colorless oil, which was suspended in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, sonicated, frozen and lyophilized overnight to afford 4-ethyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpiperazine-1-carboxamide as a white solid (74 mg, 32%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.25 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.44-3.35 (m, 4H), 2.35-2.23 (m, 6H), 1.21 (s, 9H), 0.98 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H); MS (ESI) m/z: 470.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 81

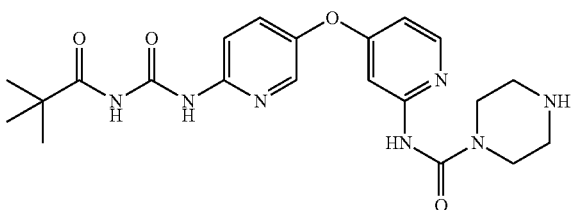
A mixture of Example C2 (0.120 g, 0.29 mmol), 1-methyl-4-(piperidin-4-yl)piperazine (0.053 g, 0.290 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.012 g, 0.15 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 80° C. for 2 days. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in DCM and stirred with sat'd NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with DCM (3×) and the organic phases combined, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to afford a light brown oil. The crude residue was purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM/Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford a light yellow oil, which was dissolved in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized overnight to afford 4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-ylpiperidine-1-carboxamide as a white solid (63 mg, 40%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.22 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.12-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.13-4.02 (m, 2H), 3.38-3.31 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.52-2.26 (m, 8H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.75-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.23 (m, 2H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 539.4 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).



Example 82

A mixture of Example C2 (0.120 g, 0.290 mmol), 2-methoxyethylamine (0.1 mL, 1.15 mmol) and N-methylpyrrolidine (0.012 g, 0.145 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) was heated at 80° C. overnight, cooled to RT, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in DCM and stirred with sat'd NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was back-extracted with DCM (3×) and the organic phases combined, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to afford a light brown oil. The crude residue was purified via silica gel chromatography (MeOH/DCM) to afford a white solid, which was dissolved in MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O, frozen and lyophilized overnight to afford N-((5-((2-(2-methoxyethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide as a white solid (54 mg, 43%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.14 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.07-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.72 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (dd, J=5.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.28-3.22 (m, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 431.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

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Example 83

1-benzylpiperazine (17.63 g, 100 mmol) and phenyl carbamate (16.46 g, 120 mmol) were combined in DMSO (500 mL) and stirred overnight with heating at 60° C. The mixture was diluted with brine (1000 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4×250 mL). The combined organics were treated with 5% NaOH (250-275 mL) for 15 min. The organic layer was separated, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), filtered and concentrated to afford a pale yellow solid (27.8 g). The solid was then triturated for 90 min with stirring in MTBE (100 mL). The suspension was cooled well in ice. The solids were collected by filtration, rinsed with ice cold MTBE and dried to afford 4-benzylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (14.7 g, 67%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.33-7.05 (m, 5H), 5.91 (s, 2H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 3.24 (t, J=4.9 Hz, 4H), 2.26 (t, J=4.9 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 220.1 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

A suspension of Example A1 (0.5 g, 1.987 mmol), 4-benzylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (0.741 g, 3.38 mmol), cesium carbonate (0.971 g, 2.98 mmol) and X-Phos (0.047 g, 0.099 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was purged 5 min with Ar. To the reaction mixture was added Pd<sub>2</sub>dba<sub>3</sub> (0.055 g, 0.060 mmol) and it was then heated to 120° C. After 16 h, the reaction was cooled to RT, diluted with EtOAc (100 mL) and filtered through diatomaceous earth. The filter cake was washed with additional EtOAc and the combined filtrates concentrated to afford crude product. This was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-8% MeOH/DCM) to afford 4-benzyl-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (0.574 g, 66%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.41 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, J=8.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J=2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.79 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 3.43 (t, J=4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.32 (t, J=4.7 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 435.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

To a stirring solution of 4-benzyl-N-(4-((6-nitropyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (0.574 g, 1.321 mmol) in MeOH/THF (1:1, 30 mL) at RT was sequentially added ammonium formate (0.833 g, 13.21 mmol) and zinc powder (0.864 g, 13.21 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred briskly at RT. After 75 min, the reaction was filtered through diatomaceous earth, rinsing with THF. The combined filtrates were concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography (0-10% MeOH/DCM) to afford N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-benzylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (0.355 g, 64%) as a brittle pink foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 9.13 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.24-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.52 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J=8.9 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 2H), 3.46 (s, 2H), 3.40 (t, J=4.7 Hz, 4H), 2.31 (t, J=4.7 Hz, 4H); MS (ESI) m/z: 405.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

To a stirring suspension of trimethylacetamide (0.115 g, 1.141 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (5 mL) at RT was added oxalyl chloride (0.100 mL, 1.141 mmol). The mixture was stirred 1 h at RT and then at 90° C. for 1 h. The mixture was

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cooled to RT and added slowly to a stirring solution of N-(4-((6-aminopyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-benzylpiperazine-1-carboxamide (0.355 g, 0.878 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (15 mL). Solids precipitated and the suspension was stirred overnight at RT. DIEA (0.6 mL) was added and the resulting solution stirred 45 min. It was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2×), brine (1×), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (0-6% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) and then re-purified by silica gel chromatography (0-10% MeOH/EtOAc) to afford 4-benzyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (0.151 g, 32%) as an off-white brittle foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.24 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 2H), 3.40 (m, 4H), 2.31 (t, J=4.7 Hz, 4H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 532.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

4-Benzyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (0.151 g, 0.284 mmol), 10% Pd/C (50% H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.121 g, 0.057 mmol) and ammonium formate (0.054 g, 0.852 mmol) were combined in MeOH (5 mL) and stirred with heating at 70° C. After 2 h, the reaction was cooled to RT and filtered through diatomaceous earth. The cake was washed well with MeOH and the combined filtrates were concentrated to afford crude product (0.11 g). This was purified by silica gel chromatography (10% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; then 0-10% 7M NH<sub>3</sub> in MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide (66 mg; 53%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.44 (s, 1H), 9.18 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J=9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J=9.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, J=5.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.33-3.31 (m, 4H), 2.63 (t, J=4.9 Hz, 4H), 2.47 (m, 1H), 1.21 (s, 9H); MS (ESI) m/z: 442.2 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

The following assays demonstrate that certain compounds of Formula I inhibit kinase activity of c-FMS kinase, c-KIT kinase, or PDGFR kinase in enzymatic assays and also inhibit the activity of c-FMS kinase in M-NFS-60 and THP-1 cell lines. In vivo evaluations of certain compounds of Formula I also demonstrate inhibition of c-FMS in a pharmacodynamic model or also exhibit efficacy in a peritibial implant model, a U-251 or GL-261 glioma model, or in a MDA-MB-231 breast cancer xenograft model.

#### uFMS kinase (Seq. ID No. 1) Assay

Activity of unphosphorylated c-FMS kinase (uFMS, Seq. ID no. 1) was determined by following the production of ADP from the FMS kinase reaction with ATP and poly E4Y as substrates through coupling with the pyruvate kinase/lactate dehydrogenase system (e.g., Schindler et al. Science (2000) 289: 1938-1942). In this assay, the oxidation of NADH (thus the decrease at A340 nm) was continuously monitored spectrophotometrically. The reaction mixture (100 μL) contained FMS (purchased from Millipore) (10 nM), polyE4Y (1 mg/mL), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM), pyruvate kinase (4 units), lactate dehydrogenase (0.7 units), phosphoenol pyruvate (1 mM), NADH (0.28 mM) and ATP (500 μM) in 90 mM Tris buffer containing 0.2% octyl-glucoside and 1% DMSO, pH 7.5. The inhibition reaction was started by mixing serial diluted test compound with the above reaction mixture. The absorption at 340 nm was monitored continuously for 4 hours at 30° C. on Synergy 2 plate reader. The reaction rate was calculated using the 3 to 4 h time frame. Percent inhibition was obtained by comparison of reaction rate with that of a control (i.e. in the absence of test compound). IC<sub>50</sub> values were calculated from a series of percent inhibition values determined at a range of

inhibitor concentrations using software routines as implemented in the GraphPad Prism software package.

uFMS Kinase sequence (Y538-end) used for screening (Seq. ID No. 1)  
 YKYKQKPKYQ VRWKIIESYE GNSYTFIDPT QLPYNEKWEF  
 PRNNLQFGKT LGAGAFGKVV EATAFGLGKE DAVLKVAVKM  
 LKSTAHADK EALMSELKIM SHLGQHENIV NLGACTHGG  
 PVLVITEYCC YGDLNLFLLR KAEAMLGPSL SPGQDPEGGV  
 DYKNIHLEKK YVRRDSGFSS QGVDYVEMR PVSTSSNDSF  
 SEQDLKEDG RPLELRDLLH FSSQVAQGMA FLASKNCIHR  
 DVAARNVLLT NGHVAKIGDF GLARDIMNDS NYIVKGNARL  
 PVKWMAPESI FDCVYTVQSD VWSYGILLWE IFSLGLNPYP  
 GILVNSKFYK LVKDGQYMAQ PAFAPKNIYS IMQACWALEP  
 THRPTFQQIC SFLQEQAQED RRERDYTNLP SSSRSGSGS  
 SSSELEEESS SEHLTCCEQG DIAQPLLQPN NYQFC

uKit kinase (Seq. ID No. 2) assay

Activity of unphosphorylated c-KIT kinase (uKIT, Seq. ID no. 2) was determined by following the production of ADP from the KIT kinase reaction with ATP and poly E4Y as substrates through coupling with the pyruvate kinase/lactate dehydrogenase system (e.g., Schindler et al. Science (2000) 289: 1938-1942). In this assay, the oxidation of NADH (thus the decrease at A340 nm) was continuously monitored spectrophotometrically. The reaction mixture (100  $\mu$ l) contained unphosphorylated KIT (12 nM), polyE4Y (1 mg/mL), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM), pyruvate kinase (4 units), lactate dehydrogenase (0.7 units), phosphoenol pyruvate (1 mM), and NADH (0.28 mM) and ATP (2000  $\mu$ M) in 90 mM Tris buffer containing 0.2% octyl-glucoside and 1% DMSO, pH 7.5. The inhibition reaction was started by mixing serial diluted test compound with the above reaction mixture. The absorption at 340 nm was monitored continuously for 4 hours at 30° C. on Synergy 2 plate reader (BioTech). Reaction rates around 3 to 4 h time frame were used to calculate % inhibitions, from which IC<sub>50</sub> values were generated.

uKit with N-terminal GST fusion used for screening (Seq ID No. 2)  
 LGYWKIKGLV QPTRLLLEYL EEKYEELHYE RDEGDKWRNK  
 KFELGLEFPN LPYYIDGDVK LTQSMARIY IADKHNLGG  
 CPKERAEISM LEGAVDIRYG VSRIAYSKDF ETLKVDFLSK  
 LPPEMLKMFED RLCHKTYLNG DHVTHPDFML YDALDVVLYM  
 DPMCLDAFPK LVCFKKRIEA IPQIDKYLKS SKYIWPLQGW  
 QATFGGGDHP PKSDLVPRHN QTSLYKKAGS AAVALLEENLY  
 FQGTQYKYLQK PMYEVQWKVV EEINGNMYVY IDPTQLPYDH  
 KWEFFPRNLS FGKTLGAGAF GKVVVEATAYG LIKSDAAMTV  
 AVKMLKPSAH LTEREALMSE LKVLSYLGNH MNIVNLLGAC  
 TIGGPTLVIT EYCCYGDLN FLRRKRDSFI CSKQEDHAEA  
 ALYKNLLHKS ESSCSDSTNE YMDMKPGVSY VVPTKADKRR

-continued

SVRIGSYIER DVTPAIMEED ELALDLEDDL SFSYQVAKGM  
 AFLASKNCIH RDLAARNILL THGRITKICD FGLARDIKND  
 SNYVVKGAR LPVKWMAPE IFNCVYTFESD VWSYGIFLWE  
 LFSLGSSYP GPVDSKFYK MIKEGFRMLS PEHAPAEMYD  
 IMKTCWDADP LKRPTFKQIV QLIKQISES TNHIYSNLAN  
 CSPNRQKPVV DHSVRINSVG STASSSQPLL VHDDV

Unphosphorylated PDGFR $\beta$  (uPDGFR $\beta$ kinase (Seq. ID No. 3) assay

Activity of unphosphorylated PDGFR $\beta$  kinase (uPDGFR $\beta$ , Seq. ID No. 3) was determined by following the production of ADP from the kinase reaction with ATP and poly E4Y as substrates through coupling with the pyruvate kinase/lactate dehydrogenase system (e.g., Schindler et al. Science (2000) 289: 1938-1942). In this assay, the oxidation of NADH (thus the decrease at A340 nm) was continuously monitored spectrophotometrically. The reaction mixture (100  $\mu$ L) contained PDGFR $\beta$  (DeCode, 15.7 nM), polyE4Y (2.5 mg/mL), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10 mM), pyruvate kinase (4 units), lactate dehydrogenase (0.7 units), phosphoenol pyruvate (1 mM) and NADH (0.28 mM) and ATP (500  $\mu$ M) in a 90 mM Tris buffer containing 0.2% octyl-glucoside and 1% DMSO, at pH 7.5. The inhibition reaction was started by mixing serial diluted test compound with the above reaction mixture. The absorption at 340 nm was monitored continuously for 4 h at 30° C. on a Polarstar Optima or Synergy 2 plate reader. The reaction rate was calculated using the 1.5 to 2.5 h time frame. Percent inhibition was obtained by comparison of reaction rate with that of a control (i.e. with no test compound). IC<sub>50</sub> values were calculated from a series of percent inhibition values determined at a range of inhibitor concentrations using software routines as implemented in the GraphPad Prism software package.

uPDGFR $\beta$  Kinase Sequence (residues 557-1106) used for screening (Seq ID No. 3)  
 QKKP RYEIRW KVIE SVSSDG HEYI YVDPMQ LPYDSTWELP  
 RDQLVLGRTL GSGAFGQVVE ATAHGLSHSQ ATKVAVKML  
 KSTARSSKQ ALMSELKIMS HLGPHLNVVN LLGACTKGGP  
 IYIITEYCRY GDLVDYLHRN KHTFLQHSD KRRPPSAELY  
 SNALPVGLPL PSHVSLTGE SDGGYMDMSK DESVDYVPM  
 DMKGDVKYAD IESSNYMAPY DNYVPSAPER TCRAT LINES  
 PVLSYMDLVG FSYQVANGME FLASKNCVHR DLAARNVLIC  
 EGKLVKICDF GLARDIMRDS NYISKGSTFL PLKWMAPESI  
 FNSLYTTLSL VWSFGILLWE IFTLGGTYPY ELPMEQFYN  
 AIKRGYRMAQ PAHASDEIYE IMQKCWEEKF EIRPPFSQLV  
 LLLERLLGEG YKKKYQQVDE EFLRSDHPAI LRSQARLPGF  
 HGLRSPLDTS SVLYTAVQPN EGDNDYIPL PDPKPEVADE  
 GPLEGSPSLA SSTLNEVNTS STISCDSPLE PQDEPEPEPQ  
 LELQVEPEPE LEQLPDSGCP APRAEAEDSF

Using the enzymatic protocols described above, compounds of Formula I were shown to be inhibitors in assays measuring the kinase activity of uFMS kinase, uKIT kinase, or uPDGFR $\beta$  kinase, as indicated below in Table 1.

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TABLE 1

Activity of Compounds of Formula Ia in Enzymatic Assays of uFMS kinase, uKIT kinase, or uPDGFR $\beta$ kinase.			
Example	uFMS	uKIT	uPDGFR $\beta$
1	+++	++	NT
2	++++	++	++++
3	++++	+	+
4	++++	+++	NT
5	+++	++	++
6	+++	+	+++
7	+++	+	++
8	++++	++	+++
9	++++	+	+
10	+++	+	++
11	++++	+	+++
12	++++	+	++
13	++++	+	++
14	++	+	+
15	+++	+	++
16	++	+	+
17	+++	+	++
18	++++	++	++
19	+++	++	++
20	+++	+	+
21	++++	+	+
22	+++	+	+
23	++++	+	++
24	+++	++	++
25	+++	+	++
26	++++	+	++
27	+++	+	++
28	++++	++	NT
29	+++	+	NT
30	++++	+++	++
31	++++	++	++
32	+++	+	+++
33	+++	+	++
34	++++	+	+
35	++++	++	++++
36	++++	++	+++
37	++++	+	++
38	++++	++	+++
39	+++	+	+
40	+++	+	NT
41	++++	++	+++
42	++++	++	+++
43	++++	++	++
44	++++	++	++
45	++++	++	++
46	++++	++	++
47	++++	+	+++
48	++++	++	+++
49	+++	+	+
50	++++	+++	+++
51	++++	++	+++
52	++++	+++	++
53	+++	+	+
54	+++	+	+
55	+++	+	+
56	+++	+	++
57	++	+	+
58	+++	+	+
59	++++	++	++
60	+++	+	++
61	+++	+	++
62	++++	+	+
63	++++	+	+
64	++++	++	+
65	++++	++	++
66	++++	+	++
67	+++	++	+++
68	++++	+	+++
69	++++	+	+
70	++	+	+
71	++++	+	++
72	+++	+	+
73	++	+	+
74	+++	+	+
75	++	+	+

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TABLE 1-continued

Activity of Compounds of Formula Ia in Enzymatic Assays of uFMS kinase, uKIT kinase, or uPDGFR $\beta$ kinase.			
Example	uFMS	uKIT	uPDGFR $\beta$
76	++++	+	++
77	++++	++	+++
78	++++	+++	+++
79	++++	+	++
80	++++	+	++
81	++++	+	++
82	+++	+	+
83	++++	+	++

NT: Not Tested;  
 +: IC<sub>50</sub> > 1 uM;  
 ++: 0.1 uM < IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 1 uM;  
 +++: 0.01 uM < IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 0.1 uM;  
 ++++: IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 0.01 uM

M-NFS-60 Cell Culture

M-NFS-60 cells (catalog #CRL-1838) were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, Va.). Briefly, cells were grown in suspension in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% characterized fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.), 0.05 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, and 20 ng/mL mouse recombinant macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF) at 37° C., 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 95% humidity. Cells were allowed to expand until reaching saturation at which point they were subcultured or harvested for assay use.

M-NFS-60 Cell Proliferation Assay

A serial dilution of test compound was dispensed into a 384-well black clear bottom plate (Corning, Corning, N.Y.). Two thousand five hundred cells were added per well in 50  $\mu$ L complete growth medium. Plates were incubated for 67 h at 37° C., 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 95% humidity. At the end of the incubation period 10  $\mu$ L of a 440  $\mu$ M solution of resazurin (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.) in PBS was added to each well and incubated for an additional 5 h at 37° C., 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 95% humidity. Plates were read on a Synergy2 reader (Biotek, Winooski, Vt.) using an excitation of 540 nM and an emission of 600 nM. IC<sub>50</sub> values were calculated from a series of percent inhibition values determined at a range of inhibitor concentrations using software routines as implemented in the Graph-Pad Prism software package.

THP-1 Cell Culture

THP-1 cells (catalog #TIB-202) were obtained from the ATCC. Briefly, cells were grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% characterized fetal bovine serum, 1% sodium pyruvate, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin-Glutamine (PSG) and 55 uM 2-mercaptoethanol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) at 37 degrees Celsius, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 95% humidity. Cells were allowed to expand until reaching 70-95% confluency at which point they were subcultured or harvested for assay use.

Phospho-FMS ELISA Assay

A serial dilution of test compound was diluted 1:100 in assay medium (RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% characterized fetal bovine serum) in a 96 well black clear bottom plate (Corning, Corning, N.Y.). In a separate 96 well black clear bottom plate, one hundred and fifty thousand THP-1 cells were added per well in 100  $\mu$ L in assay medium. Fifty microliters of diluted compound was then added to the cells. Plates were incubated for 4 hours at 37 degrees Celsius, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 95% humidity. At the end of the incubation period, cells were stimulated with 50  $\mu$ L of a 100 nM solution of recombinant human M-CSF (catalog #216-MC, R & D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn.) in assay medium and the plate was incubated for 5 minutes at 37 degrees Celsius, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 95%

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humidity. Lysates were prepared and used to perform the phospho-FMS ELISA as described by the manufacturer (catalog #DYC3268, R & D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn.). GraphPad Prism was used to calculate IC<sub>50</sub> values obtained from data generated from the ELISA assay.

#### Osteoclast Tartrate-Resistant Acid Phosphatase Assay

A serial dilution of test compound was dispensed into a 384-well black clear bottom plate (Nalge Nunc International, Rochester, N.Y.). Compound was diluted by the addition of DMEM media supplemented with 10% characterized fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.). Diluted compound was transferred to a 384-well black clear bottom plate. Two-thousand five hundred osteoclast precursors (Lonza, Walkersville, Md.) were added per well in growth media containing Receptor Activator of Nuclear Factor Kappa-beta ligand (RANKL) and M-CSF (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn.). Plates were incubated for 7-14 days at 37 degrees Celsius, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 95% humidity to allow differentiation of osteoclast precursors. At the end of the incubation period, 10 µL of supernatant from each well was transferred to a clear 384-well plate. Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase activity in the supernatant samples was determined using an acid phosphatase assay kit (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.). Absorbance was measured at 550 nm using a plate reader. Data was analyzed using Prism software (Graphpad, San Diego, Calif.) to calculate IC<sub>50</sub> values.

The compounds of formula I were demonstrated to be functional inhibitors in one or more of the cellular assays described above, as indicated in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Inhibitory effects of compounds of formula I versus M-NFS-60, THP-1 and Osteoclast Cells			
Example	M-NFS-60 cell proliferation	Osteoclast assay	pFMS inhibition in THP-1 cells
1	++++	++++	NT
2	+++	++++	+++
3	+++	++++	++++
4	++++	++++	NT
5	+++	++++	++++
6	++	+++	NT
7	+++	+++	++++
8	++++	++++	++++
9	++++	++++	++++
10	+++	+++	NT
11	++++	++++	++++
12	++++	+++	+++
13	++++	+++	++++
14	+++	++	NT
15	+++	+++	NT
16	++	++	NT
17	+++	+++	+++
18	++++	++++	NT
19	+++	++++	+++
20	++++	+++	++++
21	+++	++++	+++
22	++	+++	NT
23	++++	++++	++++
24	+++	++++	++++
25	+++	++++	++++
26	+++	++++	++++
27	+++	++++	+++
28	+++	++++	NT
29	+++	+++	NT
30	+++	++++	++++
31	+++	++++	++++
32	+++	+++	NT
33	++	+++	+++
34	+++	+++	+++
35	++++	++++	NT
36	+++	++++	+++

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TABLE 2-continued

Inhibitory effects of compounds of formula I versus M-NFS-60, THP-1 and Osteoclast Cells			
Example	M-NFS-60 cell proliferation	Osteoclast assay	pFMS inhibition in THP-1 cells
37	+++	+++	++++
38	++++	+++	++++
39	+++	+++	NT
40	++	+++	NT
41	+++	++++	+++
42	++++	++++	++++
43	++++	++++	NT
44	++++	++++	NT
45	++++	++++	++++
46	++++	++++	++++
47	++++	++++	++++
48	++++	++++	++++
49	+	++	NT
50	++++	++++	NT
51	+++	+++	NT
52	++++	++++	NT
53	+	+++	NT
54	++	++	NT
55	+	++	NT
56	+	++	NT
57	+	++	NT
58	+++	+++	++++
59	++++	++++	NT
60	++	+++	NT
61	++	+++	NT
62	++++	+++	++++
63	+++	++++	+++
64	+++	+++	++++
65	+++	++++	+++
66	++++	++++	++++
67	++++	++++	++++
68	++++	++++	++++
69	++++	++++	++++
70	++	+++	+++
71	++++	++++	++++
72	++	+++	NT
73	+	+++	NT
74	++	+++	NT
75	+	+++	NT
76	+++	++++	++++
77	++++	++++	+++
78	++++	++++	NT
79	++	+++	+++
80	+++	++++	++++
81	+++	++++	++++
82	++	+++	++++
83	+++	++++	++++

NT: Not Tested;

+: IC<sub>50</sub> > 1 uM;++: 0.1 uM < IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 1 uM;+++: 0.01 uM < IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 0.1 uM;++++: IC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 0.01 uM

#### Measurements of In Vivo Activity

##### Analysis of cFOS mRNA Production in a c-FMS Mouse Spleen Pharmacodynamic Model

To examine the in vivo modulation of FMS activity by compounds of formula I, spleen samples from female DBA/1 mice were collected and analyzed for M-CSF stimulated production of cFOS mRNA. Briefly, six to seven week old female Taconic DBA/1BO J Bom Tac mice were treated with a single oral dose (by gavage) of either vehicle or compound. Plasma and spleen samples are collected from four mice at each timepoint 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 hours after dosing. Fifteen minutes prior to euthanasia, all mice were injected IV with 1 µg (100 µL fixed volume) of M-CSF. M-CSF, Recombinant Mouse Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (36.4 kDa homodimer, ≥98% purity) was obtained from Gibco. All pro-

cedures carried out in this experiment were conducted in compliance with all the laws, regulations and guidelines of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). cFOS mRNA levels in spleen extracts were determined using a quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR kit from Life Technologies. Plasma levels of FMS inhibitors were determined by mass spectrometer analysis. The degree of FMS inhibition was correlative to the amount of decrease observed in cFOS mRNA levels in the spleen samples of treated animals compared to vehicle.

In this model, Examples 3, 8, 11, 21, 23, 26, 34, 45, 62 and 83 afforded  $\geq 50\%$  inhibition of cFOS mRNA levels out to 8 h post 30 mg/kg dose.

#### PC-3 Peritibial Implant Model of Cancer Bone Metastasis

To evaluate in vivo anti-cancer activity of compounds of formula I, the PC-3 M-luc peritibial injection model of bone invasiveness model was employed. Briefly, PC-3 M-luc cells were obtained from Xenogen Corporation (Caliper Life Sciences) and expanded using MEM media modified with L-Glutamine (Cell Gro® #10-045-CV) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin-streptomycin-glutamine, 1% non-essential amino acids, and 1% MEM vitamins in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37° C. Six to 7 week old male nude mice (CrI:NU-Foxn1nu) were obtained from Charles River Laboratories. Test mice were implanted peritibially on Day 0 with  $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mouse (0.1 mL) using an insulin syringe with a fixed 28-gauge needle. The needle was inserted at the ankle between the tibia and fibula until the bevel of the needle reaches approximately half way between the knee and ankle. Treatments began on Day 0. Animals were dosed by oral gavage twice daily for the study duration. All procedures carried out in this experiment were conducted in compliance with all the laws, regulations and guidelines of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). When the primary tumor reaches approximately 800 mg in size, ex-vivo micro-CT was performed on the tumor bearing fixed hind limb samples using a GE RS150 small animal micro-CT scanner using with the following settings:

X-ray tube voltage=70 k Vp

X-ray tube current=25 mA

Exposure time=20 ms

Number of frames=500

Angle increment between frames=0.4°

Number of averages per frame=2

Acquisition method=Parker

Images were then reconstructed at high resolution (100 microns; isotropic). Isosurface volume renderings were used to delineate lesions in the hind limbs. A constant threshold was used to produce consistent representation of the isosurface between different anatomical sites and samples. Lesions in the right hind limb were scored with values of 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 based on a qualitative assessment of lesion size as defined by:

0: Normal Bone

1: Minimal lesions. Some roughening of the isosurface. Small areas of apparent bone resorption.

2: Mild. More numerous lesions. Significant roughening of the isosurface. Full thickness lesions apparent.

3: Moderate. Full thickness lesions larger and more numerous.

4: Marked. Many, large, full thickness lesions. Significant distortion of remaining structure. Marked bone loss.

Example 45 was evaluated in this model and demonstrated positive benefit with a lesion score of 3 compared to a lesion score of 4 in vehicle-treated animals.

#### U251 Intra-Cerebro-Ventricular Implant in Mice

To evaluate in vivo anti-cancer activity compounds of formula I in combination with fractionated, localized head radia-

tion, an orthotopic U251-luc (Luc) human glioma carcinoma model in female outbred nu/nu mice was employed. Briefly, U251 cells were obtained from the ATCC and altered to be luciferase expressing. They were grown in RPMI 1640 Media supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% PSG. The growth environment was maintained in an incubator with a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37° C. Female Harlan Nude mice (Hsd:Athy-micNude-Fox1nu) 8-9 weeks old were used in this study. Test animals were implanted intracranially with U251-luc (Luc-mCherry) cells. Briefly, animals were injected subcutaneously with 5 mg/kg carprofen and anesthetized using 2% isoflurane in air. The animals were then secured in a stereotaxic frame (ASI Instruments, Inc.) and a hole drilled 2 mm right lateral, 1 mm anterior to the coronal suture. The cell suspension (stored on wet ice) was mixed thoroughly and drawn up into a 50  $\mu$ L syringe. The syringe needle was centered over the burr hole and lowered 3 mm into the brain and retracted 1 mm to form a "reservoir" for the deposition of the cell suspension. 10  $\mu$ L of the cell suspension ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mouse) was then injected slowly into the brain tissue. Tumor progression was tracked with in vivo bioluminescence imaging performed using an IVIS 50 optical imaging system (Xenogen, Alameda, Calif.). Bioluminescence images were acquired at periodic intervals for tumor burden estimation. All procedures carried out in this experiment were conducted in compliance with all the laws, regulations and guidelines of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Treatment began when the mean brain bioluminescence signal for all groups in the experiment is  $\sim 1.3 \times 10^9$  photons/sec (typically 9 days post-implant). All mice received 2Gy of radiation each day for five consecutive days from a RadSource RS-2000 irradiator. Additionally, mice received test compound dosed by oral gavage or optionally with co-administered bevacizumab by tail vein injection. Bioluminescence images were acquired generally on days 8, 10, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 28 and 35 post-implant for tumor burden estimation. For each measurement, each mouse was injected subcutaneously with 150 mg/kg D-Luciferin (Promega) and imaged 10 minutes after the injection. Images were analyzed using Living Image (Xenogen, Alameda, Calif.) software. The BLI signal in the brain was calculated with a fixed area ROI to estimate the tumor burden. Average BLI signal for each group was compared to vehicle control to determine therapeutic benefit. Twenty-eight days after the first radiation treatment mice were euthanized, via over-exposure to carbon dioxide, for blood and brain collection. Whole blood was collected via terminal cardiac puncture and placed into EDTA Microtainer® tubes. Brains were excised and placed into 10% neutral buffered formalin.

Example 45, when dosed at 30 mg/kg twice daily, effected an 80% reduction in tumor re-growth 10 days post irradiation compared to vehicle treated control animals.

#### GL261 Intracranial Implant Model

To evaluate the in vivo anti-cancer activity of compounds of formula I, an intracranial implant of GL261-luc2 murine glioma is employed. Briefly GL261-luc2 cells are obtained from Caliper Life Sciences, Inc and expanded in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Media (DMEM) which is supplemented with 10% FBS and 1% PSG. The growth environment is maintained in an incubator with a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37° C. Following expansion, cells are re-suspended using serum-free media to generate a concentration of  $1 \times 10^8$  cells/mL. Six to seven week old female C57BL/6J-Tyrc-2/J from Jackson Labs are implanted intracranially on Day 0 with GL261-luc2 cells. For aseptic surgical implantation, animals are injected subcutaneously with 5 mg/kg carprofen, anesthetized using 2% isoflurane in air. The animals are then secured in a ster-

eotaxic frame (ASlinstruments, Inc.) and a hole is drilled 2 mm right lateral, 1 mm anterior to the coronal suture. The cell suspension (stored on wet ice) is mixed thoroughly and drawn up into a 50  $\mu$ L syringe. The syringe needle is centered over the burr hole and lowered 3 mm into the brain and retracted 1 mm to form a "reservoir" for the deposition of the cell suspension. 10  $\mu$ L of the cell suspension ( $1 \times 10^6$  cells/mouse) is then injected slowly into the brain tissue. Tumor progression is tracked with in vivo bioluminescence imaging performed using an IVIS 50 optical imaging system (Xenogen, Alameda, Calif.). Bioluminescence images are acquired at periodic intervals for tumor burden estimation. The quantity of emitted light from the tumor after systemic injection of D-Luciferin is expected to correlate with tumor size. Each mouse is injected intraperitoneally (IP) with 150 mg/kg D-Luciferin and imaged in the prone position 10 minutes after the injection. Medium and small binning of the CCD chip is used, and the exposure time is adjusted (10 seconds to 1 minute) to obtain at least several hundred counts from the tumors and to avoid saturation of the CCD chip. Images are analyzed using Living Image (Xenogen, Alameda, Calif.) software. Each unique signal is circled manually and labeled by group and mouse number. Treatment begins by oral gavage of test compound when the mean brain bioluminescence signal for all groups in the experiment is  $280 \times 10^6$  photons/sec. All procedures carried out in this experiment are conducted in compliance with all the laws, regulations and guidelines of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

At the end of study all mice are euthanized via over-exposure to carbon dioxide for blood and brain collection. Whole blood is collected via terminal cardiac puncture and placed into EDTA Microtainer® tubes. Brains are excised and placed into 10% neutral buffered formalin.

MDA-MB-231 XenoGraft Study

To evaluate the in vivo anti-cancer activity compounds of formula I, a MDA-MB-231-luc-D3H2LN human breast carcinoma xenograft is employed. Briefly, MDA-MB-231-luc-D3H2LN cells are obtained from Xenogen and expanded in Minimal Essential Media (MEM) with EBSS which is modified with 1% L-glutamine and supplemented with 10% FBS, 1% PSG, 1% non-essential amino acids, and 1% sodium pyruvate. The growth environment is maintained in an incu-

bator with a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37° C. Cells are harvested and re-suspended using 50% serum-free media and 50% Matrigel® to generate a stock concentration of  $5 \times 10^6$  cells/mL.

Six to 7 week old female C.B-17/IcrHsd-PrkdcscidLystbg mice are injected with 200  $\mu$ L of cell suspension subcutaneously, just below the right axilla. All procedures carried out in this experiment are conducted in compliance with all the laws, regulations and guidelines of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Treatment begins when the mean tumor burden is approximately 150 mg. All mice are dosed with test compound by oral gavage. Body weights and tumor measurements are recorded three times weekly. Tumor burden (mg) is estimated from caliper measurements by the formula for the volume of a prolate ellipsoid assuming unit density as: Tumor burden (mg) =  $(L \times W^2)/2$ , where L and W are the respective orthogonal tumor length and width measurements (mm). The primary endpoints to evaluate efficacy is % T/C. % T/C is defined as the median tumor mass of a Treated Group divided by the median tumor mass of the Control Group  $\times 100$ . Ex vivo bioluminescence imaging is performed as animals exit the study, using an IVIS 50 optical imaging system (Xenogen, Alameda, Calif.). Animals are injected IP with 150 mg/kg D-Luciferin (Promega) and euthanized 10 minutes following the injection. The primary tumor is removed and snap frozen for future analysis and the mouse opened and imaged in the supine position. Large binning of the CCD chip is used, and the exposure time is adjusted (1 to 2 minutes) to obtain at least several hundred counts from the tumors and to avoid saturation of the CCD chip. Images are analyzed using Living Image (Xenogen, Alameda, Calif.) software. Each unique signal is circled manually and labeled by group and mouse number. Total BLI signal is correlative to tumor size and compared to vehicle control to determine treatment benefit.

#### EQUIVALENTS

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain, using no more than routine experimentation, numerous equivalents to the specific embodiments described specifically in this disclosure. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed in the scope of the following claims.

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

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<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 435

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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20          25          30

Pro Tyr Asn Glu Lys Trp Glu Phe Pro Arg Asn Asn Leu Gln Phe Gly
35          40          45

Lys Thr Leu Gly Ala Gly Ala Phe Gly Lys Val Val Glu Ala Thr Ala
50          55          60

Phe Gly Leu Gly Lys Glu Asp Ala Val Leu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Met
65          70          75          80

Leu Lys Ser Thr Ala His Ala Asp Glu Lys Glu Ala Leu Met Ser Glu

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-continued

85					90					95					
Leu	Lys	Ile	Met	Ser	His	Leu	Gly	Gln	His	Glu	Asn	Ile	Val	Asn	Leu
			100					105					110		
Leu	Gly	Ala	Cys	Thr	His	Gly	Gly	Pro	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Thr	Glu	Tyr
		115					120					125			
Cys	Cys	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Leu	Arg	Arg	Lys	Ala	Glu	Ala
		130					135				140				
Met	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gln	Asp	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gly	Val
145					150					155					160
Asp	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Ile	His	Leu	Glu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Val	Arg	Arg	Asp	Ser
			165						170					175	
Gly	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Gly	Val	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Val	Glu	Met	Arg	Pro	Val
			180					185					190		
Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asp	Ser	Phe	Ser	Glu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu
		195					200					205			
Asp	Gly	Arg	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	His	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln
	210					215					220				
Val	Ala	Gln	Gly	Met	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ser	Lys	Asn	Cys	Ile	His	Arg
225					230					235					240
Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	His	Val	Ala	Lys
			245						250					255	
Ile	Gly	Asp	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Asp	Ile	Met	Asn	Asp	Ser	Asn	Tyr
		260						265					270		
Ile	Val	Lys	Gly	Asn	Ala	Arg	Leu	Pro	Val	Lys	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu
		275					280					285			
Ser	Ile	Phe	Asp	Cys	Val	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gln	Ser	Asp	Val	Trp	Ser	Tyr
	290					295					300				
Gly	Ile	Leu	Leu	Trp	Glu	Ile	Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Pro
305				310						315					320
Gly	Ile	Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Val	Lys	Asp	Gly	Tyr
			325						330					335	
Gln	Met	Ala	Gln	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Pro	Lys	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Met
		340						345					350		
Gln	Ala	Cys	Trp	Ala	Leu	Glu	Pro	Thr	His	Arg	Pro	Thr	Phe	Gln	Gln
		355					360					365			
Ile	Cys	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gln	Glu	Gln	Ala	Gln	Glu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Glu	Arg
	370					375					380				
Asp	Tyr	Thr	Asn	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser
385				390						395					400
Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	His	Leu	Thr	Cys
			405						410					415	
Cys	Glu	Gln	Gly	Asp	Ile	Ala	Gln	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Pro	Asn	Asn	Tyr
		420						425					430		
Gln	Phe	Cys													
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 2

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 676

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: uKit with N-terminal GST fusion

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 2

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Glu Gly Asp	Lys Trp Arg Asn Lys Lys Phe Glu Leu Gly	Leu Glu Phe	
	35	40	45
Pro Asn Leu Pro Tyr Tyr	Ile Asp Gly Asp Val	Lys Leu Thr Gln Ser	
	50	55	60
Met Ala Ile Ile Arg Tyr	Ile Ala Asp Lys His Asn Met Leu Gly Gly		
	65	70	75
Cys Pro Lys Glu Arg Ala Glu Ile Ser Met Leu Glu Gly Ala Val Asp			
	85	90	95
Ile Arg Tyr Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Ala Tyr Ser Lys Asp Phe Glu Thr			
	100	105	110
Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Pro Glu Met Leu Lys Met Phe			
	115	120	125
Glu Asp Arg Leu Cys His Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Gly Asp His Val Thr			
	130	135	140
His Pro Asp Phe Met Leu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Asp Val Val Leu Tyr Met			
	145	150	155
Asp Pro Met Cys Leu Asp Ala Phe Pro Lys Leu Val Cys Phe Lys Lys			
	165	170	175
Arg Ile Glu Ala Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Lys Tyr Leu Lys Ser Ser Lys			
	180	185	190
Tyr Ile Trp Pro Leu Gln Gly Trp Gln Ala Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Asp			
	195	200	205
His Pro Pro Lys Ser Asp Leu Val Pro Arg His Asn Gln Thr Ser Leu			
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Tyr Lys Lys Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Val Leu Glu Glu Asn Leu Tyr			
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Phe Gln Gly Thr Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gln Lys Pro Met Tyr Glu Val Gln			
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Trp Lys Val Val Glu Glu Ile Asn Gly Asn Asn Tyr Val Tyr Ile Asp			
	260	265	270
Pro Thr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Asp His Lys Trp Glu Phe Pro Arg Asn Arg			
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	290	295	300
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Ile Val Asn Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Thr Ile Gly Gly Pro Thr Leu Val			
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Ile Thr Glu Tyr Cys Cys Tyr Gly Asp Leu Leu Asn Phe Leu Arg Arg			
	370	375	380
Lys Arg Asp Ser Phe Ile Cys Ser Lys Gln Glu Asp His Ala Glu Ala			
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 Ala Arg Leu Pro Val Lys Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Ser Ile Phe Asn Cys  
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 Val Tyr Thr Phe Glu Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Tyr Gly Ile Phe Leu Trp  
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 580 585 590  
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 595 600 605  
 Ala Asp Pro Leu Lys Arg Pro Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Val Gln Leu Ile  
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&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 549

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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 35 40 45  
 Thr Leu Gly Ser Gly Ala Phe Gly Gln Val Val Glu Ala Thr Ala His  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Leu Ser His Ser Gln Ala Thr Met Lys Val Ala Val Lys Met Leu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Lys Ser Thr Ala Arg Ser Ser Glu Lys Gln Ala Leu Met Ser Glu Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Lys Ile Met Ser His Leu Gly Pro His Leu Asn Val Val Asn Leu Leu  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Ala Cys Thr Lys Gly Gly Pro Ile Tyr Ile Ile Thr Glu Tyr Cys

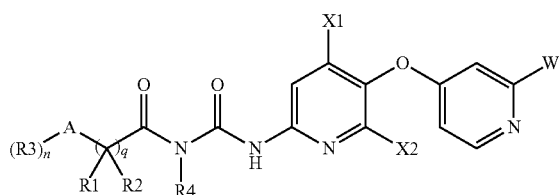
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115					120					125					
Arg	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Leu	Val	Asp	Tyr	Leu	His	Arg	Asn	Lys	His	Thr	Phe
130						135					140				
Leu	Gln	His	His	Ser	Asp	Lys	Arg	Arg	Pro	Pro	Ser	Ala	Glu	Leu	Tyr
145					150					155					160
Ser	Asn	Ala	Leu	Pro	Val	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	His	Val	Ser	Leu
				165					170					175	
Thr	Gly	Glu	Ser	Asp	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Met	Asp	Met	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	Ser
			180					185					190		
Val	Asp	Tyr	Val	Pro	Met	Leu	Asp	Met	Lys	Gly	Asp	Val	Lys	Tyr	Ala
	195						200					205			
Asp	Ile	Glu	Ser	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Met	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Val	Pro
210						215					220				
Ser	Ala	Pro	Glu	Arg	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Ser	Pro
225					230					235					240
Val	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Met	Asp	Leu	Val	Gly	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Val	Ala	Asn
				245					250					255	
Gly	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ser	Lys	Asn	Cys	Val	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala
			260					265					270		
Ala	Arg	Asn	Val	Leu	Ile	Cys	Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Val	Lys	Ile	Cys	Asp
	275						280					285			
Phe	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Asp	Ile	Met	Arg	Asp	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Lys
290						295					300				
Gly	Ser	Thr	Phe	Leu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ile	Phe
305					310					315					320
Asn	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Trp	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ile	Leu
				325					330					335	
Leu	Trp	Glu	Ile	Phe	Thr	Leu	Gly	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Leu	Pro
		340						345					350		
Met	Asn	Glu	Gln	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Ile	Lys	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Met	Ala
	355						360					365			
Gln	Pro	Ala	His	Ala	Ser	Asp	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Met	Gln	Lys	Cys
	370					375					380				
Trp	Glu	Glu	Lys	Phe	Glu	Ile	Arg	Pro	Pro	Phe	Ser	Gln	Leu	Val	Leu
385					390					395					400
Leu	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Gln	Gln
				405					410					415	
Val	Asp	Glu	Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ser	Asp	His	Pro	Ala	Ile	Leu	Arg	Ser
			420					425					430		
Gln	Ala	Arg	Leu	Pro	Gly	Phe	His	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asp	Thr
	435						440					445			
Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Val	Gln	Pro	Asn	Glu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Asp
	450					455					460				
Tyr	Ile	Ile	Pro	Leu	Pro	Asp	Pro	Lys	Pro	Glu	Val	Ala	Asp	Glu	Gly
465					470					475					480
Pro	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Val
				485					490					495	
Asn	Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	Cys	Asp	Ser	Pro	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gln	Asp
			500					505					510		
Glu	Pro	Glu	Pro	Glu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Val	Glu	Pro	Glu	Pro
		515					520					525			
Glu	Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Gly	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Arg	Ala	Glu
	530					535					540				

Ala Glu Asp Ser Phe  
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What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula I:



Formula I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, enantiomer, stereoisomer, or tautomer thereof,

wherein

A is selected from the group consisting of C1-C6 alkyl, deuterio-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely deuterated, branched C3-C8alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6alkyl wherein the alkyl is fully or partially fluorinated, and C3-C8carbocyclyl, and wherein each A moiety may be further substituted with one, two, or three R3 moieties;

W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R5}$ ,  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$ ,  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$  or  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$ ;

X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated;

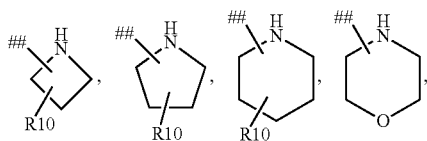
each R1 and R2 is individually and independently H, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6alkyl wherein the alkyl is fully or partially fluorinated, hydroxyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, fluoro-C1-C6alkoxy wherein the alkyl group is fully or partially fluorinated, or cyano;

each R3 is individually and independently H, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated, branched C3-C8 alkyl, C3-C8 cycloalkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, fluoro-C1-C6 alkoxy wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated, branched C3-C6 alkoxy, hydroxyl, or cyano;

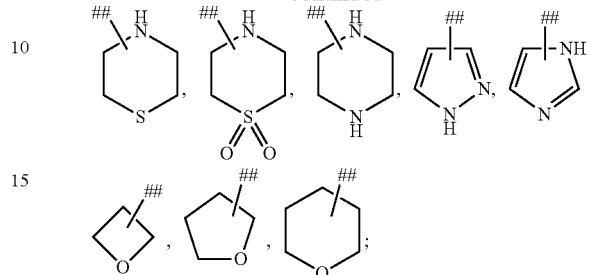
each R4 is individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, or branched C3-C8 alkyl;

each R5 is individually and independently hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, branched C3-C8 alkyl, C3-C8 cycloalkyl,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—CN}$ ,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—OR7}$ ,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—NR7(R8)}$ , or  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—R6}$ , wherein each alkylene of R5 may be further substituted with one or more C1-C6alkyl;

each R6 is independently and individually selected from the group consisting of



-continued



and wherein the symbol (##) is the point of attachment to respective R5 or W moieties containing a R6 moiety;

each R6 is optionally substituted with  $\text{—(R9)}_p$ ;

each R7 and R8 is individually and independently H, C1-C6 alkyl, fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated, branched C3-C8 alkyl,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—CN}$ ,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—OR7}$ ,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—NR7(R8)}$ , or  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—R6}$ ,

each R9 is individually and independently C1-C6 alkyl,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—CN}$ ,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—OR3}$ ,  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—NR7(R8)}$ , or  $\text{—(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{—C(O)—R5}$ , wherein each alkyl or alkylene is optionally substituted with one or two C1-C6 alkyl;

each R10 is H, 4-(C1-C4alkyl)-piperazin-1-yl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl or azetidiny;

each m is individually and independently 0, 1, 2, or 3;

each n is individually and independently 0, 1, 2, or 3;

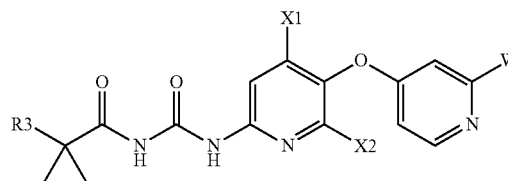
each p is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

each q is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein X1 and X2 are individually and independently hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein the compound is a compound of Formula Ia,

Formula Ia



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, enantiomer, stereoisomer, or tautomer thereof.

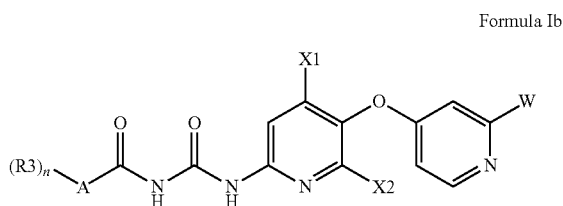
4. The compound of claim 3, wherein R3 is C1-C6alkyl, hydrogen or C1-C6alkoxy.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein W is  $\text{—NHC(O)R5}$ ,  $\text{—NHC(O)R6}$  or  $\text{—NHC(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

6. The compound of claim 4, wherein W is  $\text{—C(O)N(R7)R8}$ .

7. The compound of claim 2, wherein the compound is a compound of Formula Ib:

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wherein A is C3-C8 carbocyclyl.

8. The compound of claim 7, wherein R3 is C1-C6alkyl, hydrogen, C1-C6alkoxy or fluoro-C1-C6 alkyl wherein the alkyl chain is partially or completely fluorinated.

9. The compound of claim 8, wherein W is —NHC(O)R5, —NHC(O)R6 or —NHC(O)N(R7)R8.

10. The compound of claim 8, wherein W is —C(O)N(R7)R8.

11. The compound of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-cyclohexylacetamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopentanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((6-methyl-5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)isobutyramide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)propionamide, N-((5-((2-isobutyramidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-(1-methylcyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, 1-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, 2-methoxy-2-methyl-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-

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yl)carbamoyl)propanamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, 1-methoxy-N-((5-((2-propionamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-cyclopropanecarboxamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopropanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-4-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclobutanecarboxamide, 4-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, (S)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopropanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methylcyclopropanecarboxamide, 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-(dimethylamino)acetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-3-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(2-cyanoacetamido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((6-(3-isobutyrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxamide, 4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, 1-methyl-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide, (1s,3s)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, (1r,3r)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclobutanecarboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, 4-((6-(3-(1-methoxycyclopentanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, N-4-((6-(3-isobutyrylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-1-methoxycyclopentanecarboxamide, (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, 4-methyl-N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-methyl-4-((6-(3-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-isopropyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-cyclopropyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, 3-(dimethylamino)-N-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-

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carboxamide, N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3-methylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, 4-ethyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, 4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, N-((5-((2-(3-(2-methoxyethyl)ureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, and N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide.

12. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound of claim 11 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. The compound of claim 1 selected from N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-2-methoxy-2-methylpropanamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, N-((5-((2-acetamidopyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide, or N-(4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide.

14. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound of claim 13 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15. The compound of claim 1 selected from 4-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, 4-ethyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, 4-methyl-N-(4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide, 1-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-4-carboxamide, (S)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, (R)-3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide, 3-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxamide, 4-(dimethylamino)-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxamide, N-(4-((6-(3-isobutylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)-4-methylpiperazine-1-carboxamide, N-(4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide, or N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)morpholine-4-carboxamide.

16. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound of claim 15 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

17. The compound of claim 1 selected from N-methyl-4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide, 4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide, or N-methyl-4-((6-(3-(1-(trifluoromethyl)cyclobutanecarbonyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide.

18. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound of claim 17 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

19. The compound of claim 1 wherein the compound is 4-methyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide.

20. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 19 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is 4-ethyl-N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide.

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22. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 21 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

23. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is N-(4-((6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide.

24. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 23 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is N-methyl-4-46-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)picolinamide.

26. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 25 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is 4-((6-(3-(2-methoxy-2-methylpropanoyl)ureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)-N-methylpicolinamide.

28. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 27 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

29. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is 4-methyl-N-(4-((2-methyl-6-(3-pivaloylureido)pyridin-3-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)piperazine-1-carboxamide.

30. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 29 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

31. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)-6-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide.

32. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 31 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

33. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is compound N-((5-((2-(3,3-dimethylureido)pyridin-4-yl)oxy)pyridin-2-yl)carbamoyl)pivalamide.

34. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising the compound of claim 33 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

35. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

36. The composition of claim 35, further comprising an additive selected from adjuvants, excipients, diluents, or stabilizers.

37. A method of treating cancer, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, hyperproliferative diseases, metabolic diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, solid tumors, melanomas, glioblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancers, breast cancers, renal cancers, hepatic cancers, osteosarcomas, multiple myelomas, cervical carcinomas, metastasis of primary tumor sites, cancers that are metastatic to bone, papillary thyroid carcinoma, non-small cell lung cancer, colonic cancers, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune nephritis, lupus, Crohn's disease, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, osteoporosis, mastocytosis, or mast cell leukemia, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of any of claim 1.

38. A method of treating glioblastomas, breast cancers, pancreatic cancers, metastasis of primary tumor sites, or cancers that are metastatic to bone, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

39. The method of claim 37, wherein the compound is administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation, or subcutaneously.

40. The method of claim 38, wherein the compound is administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation, or subcutaneously.

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